SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2,476 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,352 tons, Captain W. Scroggie, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coals.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, 2,504 tons, Captain D. Alexander, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr. C. Segros as a passenger.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain B. W. Snow, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai, via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo:—Mr. G. M. Smith, Miss Ager, Lieut. R. H. Pellows, Miss D. S. Agor, Mr. J. Prager, Mr. M. Carimji, Mrs. Jafferji, Mrs. Adamji, Miss Karimji, Miss Sophiabai, Miss Rookheabai, Master Esaji, Master Tyabally, Mrs. Carimji and infant, Mr. J. C. Jafferji, Mr. N. W. Spears and 4 deck passengers. For Sydney:—Mr. and Mrs. Baldock. For Hong Kong:—Mr. B. K. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Tata and Mr. M. J. Patel.

The following Notification from the Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, is published:—

No. 70 Channel Circular, dated 24th June 1908.

CHANNEL NOTICE.

The Lighted Buoy at the Fairway has been removed for repairs, and has been replaced by an iron Conical Buoy, with Horizontal black and white stripes.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 7th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lieut. E. W. Huddleston R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 8.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....The Bombay Co
Alavi..... 2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garsonbe.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Helios .....860 Brunsgaard ...Bangkok...F F C & Co
Hydra.....831 Kirseborn .....F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Lahun .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lackawanna...2468 Gray .....Standard Oil Co
Monecori .....1785 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Soltan of Muscat
Nizam.....2041 Toms Calcutta.....T Morrison & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nizon & Co
Sirse.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Heyill .....Shah S N Co of India
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xina .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
10 & 11 Delhi 4783 Andrews...Shanghai 21-7P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	20-7	F M & Co
B Axenfels	2759	Struting	Hamburg	15-7	W & A G & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood,	20-7	Newport	K N & Co
D & E Scalda	...3438	Brown...	Calcutta	...N F M M & Co	
F Moyori Maru	...2737	Hando	Kobe	...10-7	N Y Kaisha
G Nasseri	...911	LeMierre...	P Gulf	13-7	B & P S N Co
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	9-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris	M'borough	15-7	W & A G & Co
M Peninsular	...1929	Palmes...	London...	18-7	P & O Co
N Garryvall...	2455	M'Clure	Barrow	13-7	W & A G & Co
P Ivydene ...	2277	Yule	London	11-7	Bombay Co
O Rydal Hall...	2139	Jones ...	Hull ...	11-7	K Nizon & Co
Q Reichsing ...	1319	Jacobson	Z'bar	10-7	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Rahmani 1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
2 Castalia....4081 Abrey L'pool...15-7 W & A G & Co
3 Doc Balduino 2634 Inganzini Genoa 15-7 F B S N Co
4 Kasara ..... 505 Cutbush ...Busreh 9-7 M M & Co
5 Morocco ...2476 Boxhall...K'chi .....9-7 F M & Co
6 C. Grant 2504 Alexander Chittagong 18-7 F M & Co
7 Havre Ville-de Tamatave 2553 Lepersen 25-7 J M & Co
8 Lindenhall 2516 Siverlock P Said 14-7 W & A G & Co
10 Banca .....3794 LeMare ...Kobe.. 15-7 P & O Co
12 Caledonia...3529 Tocque...Aden.....11-7 P & O Co
14 Dwarka ..... 759 Moxon ..K'chi...10-7 M M & Co
15 Bahadurie... 823 Fakeera .....N F Bo S N Co Ld
16 Linga .....951 McDiarmid...K'chi 17-7 M M & Co

Offside K.

Beawada.....3270 Carey...Calcutta .....N F M M & Co

Offside M.

Haidari.....1563 DeLorine Jedda 20-7 B & P S N Co

Offside Q.

Satrunji.....547 Hoosain...Repairing N F Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D
Waroonga ....1608 Bamber...Busreh.....13-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta, June 24
8	Clan Grant s	Alexander ...	Glasgow June 2
	Oceanien s	Magnan	Noumea &c.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Delta s	Snow	Shanghai &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Kasara Cutbush for Persian Gulf &c.
" Morocco Boxhall for Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Waroonga, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Beawada, for Calcutta &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY JUNE 28.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURE.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
May 29	H. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Sea		
June 5	Woodcock	Somalir Coast		
14	Mamston	Barry		
17	Kratos	Kuria Islands		
18	Peninsular	Bombay	24	Bombay
20	Falcon	Berbera		Berbera
21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
22	St. Berthal	Perim	23	Perim
	Tuna	Zanzibar		
	Killin	Swalim		
24	Himalaya	London	24	Sydney
	Shalin	London		Calcutta
	Flavio Gioia	Muscat		Muscat
	Singapore	D'Jibouti	28	D'Jibouti
	Admiral	Hamburg	28	Durban
25	Giesla	Trieste	25	Calcutta
	Fulawan	Calcutta	26	London
	Oceana	Bombay		London
27	Beharnhorst	Brunsa	27	Yokohama
	Wilhemann	Hodeidah		
	Maria Valerie	Calcutta	28	Trieste
	Porto Pove s e Gover Ma	Lisbon	28	
28	St. Berthal	Perim	28	Perim

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Chisholm arrived in London on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Britannia outward bound passed Suez on the 7th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 19th inst.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
2	Rauenfels	Antwerp
4	Border Knight	Calcutta
5	Florican	Calcutta
6	Thongwa	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool, C Dossa and Co; 75 bales wool, T Natham; 199 bales wool, J Moolchund; 24 bales wool, C Nanji.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—2,001 cwt castorseed, David Sassoon and Co; 130 cwt horns, J M Rehemtoola; 130 cwt horns, G Suchedina.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—164 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,500 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwt teelseed, and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Rydal Hall s—714 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Ras Bera s—1 bale carpets, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Villa-de-Tamatave s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,000 cwt rapeseed, and 2,000 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydal Hall s—150 bales cotton (savri), N. Peerbhoy; 57 bales cotton (savri), W Wolf and Sons; 150 bales cotton, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s—817 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 201 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, J C Baliwala.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—4,943 bales cotton and 3,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,992 cwt. linseed, J Fachere; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 500 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 509 cwt crushed myrabollams, W Becher; 800 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—4,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 bales cotton and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

D Balduino s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt castorseed and 2,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—2½ cwt ivory, K N Meance and Co; 20 cwt dry fruit, Dewji Passoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 106 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.
Moyori Maru s—146 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Moyori Maru s—310 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Moyori Maru s—653 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru s—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the compa ative statement of traffic earnings for last 18 days ending 30th June.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the period
Approximate earnings for last 18 days ending 30th June 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	5,01,765	6,20,362	56,184	11,31,312
I M R system	1,58,429	2,56,257	42,042	4,97,728
A D C Ry	19,533	110,447	1,957	40,009
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	7,17,710	9,06,067	1,00,273	17,19,059
Actuals for corresponding 18 days ending 30th June 07				
G I P R Section	4,47,891	5,31,945	54,580	10,84,416
I M R system	1,57,287	3,11,056	50,501	5,18,844
A D C Ry	32,585	28,388	1,596	62,729
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	6,37,763	9,21,389	1,06,637	16,65,989
Increase or Decrease (G I P R)	+ 56,874	+ 38,418	+ 1,604	+ 96,896
(I M R)	+ 81,143	— 44,799	— 7,449	— 21,106
(A D C Ry)	— 13,060	— 9,138	— 519	— 22,717
(Baran-Kotah Ry)	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 23rd May 1908.

THE "Insurance Observer," discussing the Valuation Report of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company compiled by its Consulting Actuary, at the close of 1906, which year marked the completion of the Company's eleventh triennium, says:—"It is manifest that the period under review was a specially prosperous one; indeed, the Directors found themselves in a position to increase the annual dividends of the shareholders from 12½ to 17½ per cent. and to double the bonuses formerly declared. The "Oriental" has been steadily improving its position not only in one direction, but in all directions." As regards the Company's Annual Report for the year 1907 our contemporary, after remarking that "the valuation recently made demonstrates undeniably that the Oriental Life is sound to the core," adds:—"The new triennium seems to have been started under most favourable auspices, apart from a slight decrease in the number of new policies issued. The amount assured (Rs. 74,33,550) was, however, somewhat greater than in 1906 and the new annual premium income secured was practically the same; while the funds increased by Rs. 21,66,811, or by almost exactly the same amount as in the preceding year, their present total being now well in excess of Rs. 3 crores."

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens loose gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculier pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADER—July 2, at Karachi, the wife of F. B. Bader, P. W. D., of a son.
CLARKE—July 2, at the Medical College (Eden) Hospital, the wife of Assistant Surgeon A. E. Clarke, of a daughter.
LE ICESTER—June 26, at Quetta, the wife of Captain B. Leicester, Cheshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER GOSSET—FORBES—June 30, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. Lorimer Kitching, Claude Butler, 8th Rajputs, youngest son of the late Colonel William Butler Gosset, R. E., and grandson of the late Sir Ralph Gosset, K. C. B., Serjeant-at-Arms at the House of Commons, to Esmee Daisy, younger daughter of T. T. Forbes, Esq., of Lucknow Barrister-at-Law.
GOULD—RULE—June 24, at Holy Trinity Church, Fort, Bellary, by the Rev. G. C. A. Smith, B. A., Chaplain, Norrey Walter, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gould, of Manchester, England, to Elsie Eileen, eldest surviving daughter of Captain and Mrs. W. Rule, P. W. D., Bellary.
HAYES—STONE—June 24, at the Wesleyan Mission Church, Tumkur, by the Rev. E. Stanley Edwards, Patrick James Hayes, second son of Mr. Arthur Hayes, of Tumkur, to Kate Alice Mildred (Milly), younger daughter of Mr. F. W. Montague Stone, late of the Madras Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, and Mrs. Stone.

DEATHS.

D'SILVA—July 5, at Ooty, Agnes Henrietta, the beloved wife of D. P. D'Silva, and daughter of the late Captain Thurlow Hovel Godfrey, H. E. I. C. S.
DUTHIE—July 3, at Bangalore, after 52 years of devoted Missionary work in India, beloved and esteemed by all, the Rev. James Duthie, D. D., of Nagercoil, Travancore, in his 75th year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 7-28m., 6-52a.; Low water, 1-2m., 1-19a.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 14th, Full Moon, 3h. 17·9m. a.m.; July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a. m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, July 10.—P. and O. steamer "Oriental, with English mails of 26th ult., due to arrive at 6. a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High 7·58a.; Low water, 1·52m., 2·29a.
Saturday, July 11.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: A Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana, home B Team vs. Jolly C. C., away. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 9-35m., 8·59a. Low water, 2-38m., 3-28a.
Sunday, July 12.—4th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water 10-25m., 9·56a. Low water, 3-24m., 4-20a.
Monday, July 13.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court: The Tilak Sedition cases. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 11-12m., 10-50a.; Low water, 4-10m., 5-10a.
Tuesday, July 14.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 11-38m., 11-42a.; Low water, 4-56m., 4-59a.
Wednesday, July 15.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 4 p. m. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Rampart Row, 2-30 p. m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m, Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-43a. Low water, 5-43m., 6-47a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair of the Vithoba Temple takes place on Friday in Bhoiwada.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—A portion of a wall of a house, belonging to Govind Sonar, in Koliwada, Worli, collapsed on Tuesday, owing to the heavy rains. The tenants vacated at once; no one was injured.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Mayori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day the 9th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 2 p. m. the same day.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao of Baroda, who had been the guest of His Excellency the Governor in Ganeshkhind, Poona, has arrived in Bombay and put up in Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, pending his return to Baroda by the evening train to-day.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—There will be a Vocal and Instrumental Entertainment given by friends from the R. M. S. "Caledonia," "Peninsular" and local ladies and gentlemen, this evening at 8-30 p.m. The programme promises to be very interesting. All seats free as usual and a collection will be taken to defray expenses and in aid of funds.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, before the Honorary Magistrates' Court, Mr. D. M. Inglis, (President,) and Mr. Manmohands Ramji being present, one Luxman Krishna, a "khatarawalla," was charged with cruelty to his bullock. The accused started beating the animal and continued in spite of his being told to desist from it. The animal was in a very bad state. The accused stated that the bullock perversely did not move on. He beat it to make it move on. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 and to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GARDEN IN INDIA.—We have received from Messrs. Pestonjee Pochajee Pocha, the quarter century edition of their list of seeds both flower and vegetable. The catalogue is well illustrated and also contains some useful hints on gardening in India generally, and the treatment of special plants in particular. One of the chief regrets of the average Anglo-Indian is the lack of a garden, but gardening in India is by no means as difficult as is sometimes supposed and those who look with regret at a bare "compound" will do well to consult Messrs. Pocha's list.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P.Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

March.....Cadiz.....Velverde
Three Celebrated Dances from the music to Henry VIII.....Ed. German
No. 1 Morris No. 2 Shepherds Dance,
No. 3 Torch Dance.....Ed. German
American Sketch, Darkie Boatman....Aacher
Valse .....Tesoro Mio .....Becucci
Selection.....Bine Moon .....P Ruben
Dance .....La Kraquette .....J Clarice

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named Hospital:—Amounts previously announced Rs. 14,22,683-6-5; Mr. Pallonji Edalji Plumber in the Oothamna ceremony of Mr. Ardeshir R. Suntoke, Rs. 351; in sacred memory of Mr. Dossabhoy D. Allbless in his Oothamna ceremony, from his nearest relative, Rs. 100; in commemoration of the dignity of Baronetcy conferred on Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Kt., from his well-wisher. Rs. 100; Mr. Framji Cowasji Hormasji, Rs. 100; sent direct to the Trustees of Parsi Panchayet as below Bai Manekbai B. Rabadi or reporter and relatives in the Oothamna ceremony of Mr. Ardeshir B. Rabadi, Rs. 41; Ervad Nowroji N. Katrak and relatives in memory of Bai Dinamai Nowroji N. Katrak, Rs. 25; Mr. Muncherji Framji Daruvala, Rs. 15; in sad memory of daughter Bai Pirojbai B. P. Surty, on Roze 11 Mah 9, Rs. 5; in sad memory of a dear relative (by post) Rs. 50; Mr. Nowroji D. Allbless in loving memory of his brother Mr. Dossabhoy D. Allbless, Rs. 25; Mr. Muncherji Cowasji Davar in memory of his father Mr. Cowasji Nanabhoy Davar, Rs. 25; Mr. Munchershaw B. Chottia, Rs. 25; interest on a certain sum for June, 08, Rs. 21-10; in sacred memory of Bai Perojbai Muncherji C. Mistry from her husband on her anniversary, on Roze Behram, Mah Deh, Rs. 15; from parents, in birthday celebration of their daughter Rattan on Roze Gosh, Mate Deh, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 14,23,592-0-5.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The Honorary Treasurer of Particular Council of Bombay begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations received during the year 1907: Mr. E. Aug. Goll, Rs. 20; Mr. A. Warren Jones and Mr. N. Leslie, each Rs. 10; R. W. H., G. H. B. H. K., B. H. H., Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy. Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. P. M. Dalal, Mr. E. F. Allum, E. C. B. A., Hormusjee Eduljee Cama, Charity, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris, E. F. N., O. M., Mr. Dorabjee Bomonjee Mody, O. M., Mr. W. A. Chambers, C. J. A. W., Mr. Geo. McKenzie, R. H. B., Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. F. R. Wadia, M. A., LL.B., A. W. J. R. W. H., H. M., R. H. B., G. H. G., E. M. W., Mr. Earnest A. Goll, B. H. H., J. A. G., Mr. P. Meidenger, Mr. P. Glynn Messent, Mr. S. B. Baroocha, E. P., H. P. S., J. A. S., Mr. Septimus E. Greaves, A. H. C., A. S., S. C., the Bombay Gas Co. Ld., R. K. Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Messrs. Whitesway Laidlaw and Co., M. N. H., Mr. A. A. Vlasto, Mr. G. Laviado, Mr. M. Mackenzie, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, I. F., P. N. M., W. W. P., Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., O. M., Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Mr. H. M. Mehta, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity, E. F. N., H. B., Mr. J. W. Hepworth, A. H. each Rs. 5, and many others under Rs 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th July.

244.—Detail for the week ending 11th instant:—
Thursday 9th Inst.—"L" Coy. 7-45 a. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"L" Coy. 4-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"M" Coy. 3-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
Friday 10th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Subject for the week:—Physical Training without Arms.
245.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th July.

The range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next.
Mr. J. S. Bruce, having joined is posted to "A" Troop.
Messrs. K. N. Colville, and S. W. F. Crofts having joined are posted to "C" Troop.

W. CUFF, Major,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th July.

458 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4, Sub-Div. No. 1 Coy.
No 1154 Gr. C. L. Seymon.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

"REUTER" relates from Paris (June 14):—The National Council of the united Socialist Party to-day unanimously adopted a resolution protesting with indignation against the forthcoming journey of M. Fallieres to Russia to visit the Czar, at the moment when the Russian Government was hanging, shooting, and deporting people to Siberia in increasing numbers. In this, it was declared they were following the example of their Italian Socialist comrades, who in 1903 prevented the Czar from visiting Italy, and were imitating the recent action of the militant members of the Labour Party in the British House of Commons, who had protested against the voyage of King Edward to Russia. The Council invited all the unions and organisations of the party to issue similar protests.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 8.

The area of relatively low pressure has developed over Deesa and has given a deluge of rain there and at Mount Abu, while the Arabian Sea Monsoon now extends over the whole of Rajputana and the Punjab. The rainfall has been nearly general in the former area, as well as in East Gujerat and local in Submontane Punjab and the extreme west of the United Provinces. The Arabian Sea Monsoon has also given light and nearly general rain in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and scattered falls in the interior of the Peninsula, Central India, and the West United Provinces.

The depression over Jessore, yesterday, has developed slightly, without moving appreciably, and has given heavy rain in Deltaic Bengal. In West North-East India and in Lower Burma the rainfall has been fairly general, except in Assam.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Tavoy, Toungoo and Narayanganj, two inches; Chittagong and Jessore, seven inches; Barisal, three inches; Calcutta, six inches; Burdwan, five inches; Ranchi and Chakrata, one inch; Dhera Dun, one and a half inches; Meerut, half an inch; Cawnpore, four inches; Simla, three-quarters of an inch; Ludhiana, one inch; Rawalpindi and Murree, one and a half inches; Mount Abu, eleven inches; Deesa, ten inches; Surat and Udaipur, two inches; Ahmedabad and Chanda, one and a half inches.

Purnea and Gorakpur are the only stations that report clear skies, and in their neighbourhood, clouds are light, as well as in the south-east of the Peninsula, but in the rest of the country, skies are moderately to heavily overcast; humidity continues in excess in the greater part of North-West India; temperature is normal, or in defect over the whole of Northern and Central India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Central India, and a few falls in the Deccan. The rainfall is likely to be heavy in Deltaic Bengal and in the neighbourhood of Mount Abu.

HEAVY RAIN IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 7.

The Pucca Monsoon has now set in all over Kathiawar. Since Sunday last, sun has not appeared at all, the skies being heavily overcast. Last night further showers of rain fell here—soaking and steady ones—and three inches were measured. A heavy downpour at the same time is reported having fallen at Porbander, where dips were under three to four feet of water. Great precautions are being taken to prevent any breach occurring—and this is being done at Seethapur where there is a dip also, 2 inches, 30 cents of rain having fallen last night. At Kunkavar six inches of rain fell in a day. While yesterday, at 2 p.m., it rained in torrents at Rampur and Chuda where 5 inches, 30 cents were recorded. The rivers Bhadar of Rampur and Bhadakwa of Chuda which are almost dry in the sultry season, assumed the appearance of the rivers of the first magnitude. We could now do without rain for at least a fortnight in order to sow seeds. This rain has proved beneficial at Jetpur, Dhoraji, Dhagandla, where seeds are already sown.

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

It has been raining heavily all last night here, and it is still heavily clouded and raining.

LATER.

Eight inches of rain fell here in 24 hours, ending 8 a.m. to-day.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Grant" which arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, reports having experienced very heavy monsoon from Guardafui to 70 degree east.

The steamer "Abbotsford" which reached Bombay on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, reports having encountered rough weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In Cts	Fort In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Santa Cruz In Cts
Previously registered.....	34·56	32·53	30·54	26·35
Wednesday, 8th July 1908...	1·17	1·30	1·31	0·84
Total	35·73	33·83	31·95	27·19
Up to same date last year...	32·33	30·15	34·41	36·99

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 8.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·24	33·29	18·45	30·53

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th July 1908 was 27·697 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 29·09 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1·36 inches of rain and Simla 0.67 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal and temperature is in defect during the day but is equal to the average at night at most stations. Winds are northerly at Multan and south-easterly or easterly over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; at Cawnpore has had 3·67 inches, Jhansi 0·24 inch, Agra 0·12 inch. Skies remain heavily overcast at Agra and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at Mainpuri. Winds are generally south-easterly or south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has been received in Rajputana; Ajmer records 0·40 inch, Kotah 0·29 inch and Jaipur a light fall. Skies are heavily overcast over the whole division. Humidity is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Temperature is low during the day in the area of rainfall and in Upper Sind but is equal to the average at night everywhere. Winds are north-westerly or westerly in Sind and south-easterly or south-westerly in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has again fallen over the whole division, chief amounts being Deesa 9·93 inches, Ahmedabad 1·71 inches, Surat 1·96 inches and Bhavnagar Para 0·53 inch. Skies continue heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally lower than usual but night temperature is normal except at Deesa where it is low. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has again been widespread, the largest amounts being Saugor 1·13 inches, Jubbulpore 0·64 inch, Akola 0.66 inch, Amraoti 0·42 inch and Chanda 1·25 inches. Skies continue heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally lower than usual during the day but is equal to the average at night. Winds are southerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay records 0·84 inch of rain, Ratnagiri 1·71 inches, Mormugao 1·62 inches, Karwar 0·58 inch. Skies remain heavily clouded over the whole division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bel

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

POLITICAL CONTROL IN WAZIRISTAN.

The "Pioneer":—The political control of the tribes in Waziristan has always presented serious difficulties, for the Mahsuds and Darwesh Khel are generally at feud with each other, and of late years the Mullah Powindah has persistently fomented hostilities against the Government of India. The Darwesh Khel are amenable enough to our influence, but the Mahsuds continue restless and irreconcilable. They raid successfully into British territory from time to time, and their attacks upon police-posts are singularly well planned. Agreements with their headmen are not of lasting effect, as the democratic spirit of the tribesmen prevents any agreement being carried out which is not acceptable to individuals. Coercive measures have been tried, but their effect has always passed away in a year or two, and the Mahsuds now are as lawless as a quarter of a century ago. The Government have now decided to appoint an officer who will have direct control over Waziristan affairs, the present Northern and Southern Agencies being placed in his charge. He will have the rank of a Resident of the 2nd Class, and the two Political Officers at present in the Tochi and the Gomal will be under his orders. The selection of Mr. J. S. Donald, C. I. E., for this new post is an exceptionally good one and an improvement in our relations with the Mahsuds may possibly result from the change now about to be made. It will not, however, be an easy task to bring the Mullah Powindah into a reasonable state of mind, but the evil influence which he exercises over the tribesmen may possibly be counteracted in time. He seems to trade on the knowledge that the Government will not willingly undertake another punitive expedition into the Mahsud country, and hence he encourages raiding. If Mr. Donald can convince him that the limit of forbearance on the part of the British authorities has now almost been reached, he may see that it is to his interest to stop further outrages. One cannot confidently count upon this, of course, but the Mullah is shrewd enough in his own way, and his fanaticism has, in the past, often been tempered by considerations of worldly profit.

BACTERIA IN ICE.

"Indian Public Health":—At each return of the hot season the ice question is one of those which greatly pre-occupy hygienists. The freezing of water is accompanied by several remarkable phenomena relative to sterilisation. But it will not be without interest, the writer opines, firstly to recall very briefly the principles of the manufacture of ice.

A freezing machine comprises three principal parts: (1) The engine generally a steam engine, destined to produce the force to drive the compressor; (2) compressor which is nothing else than a suction and forcing pump; it compresses ammonia gas so as to liquify it; this liquid ammonia produces its refrigerating action in the worm, of which mention will be made directly, then it is again sucked up in the gaseous state by the compressor and again compressed to liquefaction, thus the same quantity of gas is used indefinitely; (3) the freezing tub. This is a large vat containing a salt solution which can support several degrees below zero cent without freezing; at the bottom of the vat is a long metal worm through which the liquid ammonia is conducted. Under the aspirant action of the compressors the ammonia forms a vapour causing a loss of heat and consequently a rapid cooling of the worm and the salt solution in which it lies. The salt solution is thus brought to 10 degrees or 15 degrees below zero cent. Cylindrical metal moulds containing the water to be frozen are plunged into the salt solution for the greater part of their length. The freezing of the water takes place gradually from the periphery to the centre of the moulds, and soon the latter contain nothing but a block of ice. This progressive freezing is accompanied by the remarkable phenomena described below. The block of ice has a very characteristic appearance. It is formed of two quite distinct parts, one opaque, forming in its entire length the centre of the block: the other, completely transparent, forms the periphery. Whatever the quality of the water employed, considered as much from the point of view of calcareous salts as from that of the organic impurities it may contain in suspension or in solution, the water resulting from the melting of the clear and transparent part of the ice is always nearly pure, while the water which melts from the central opaque part is excessively impure. Bacteria do not escape from this law; the clear part of the ice is nearly exempt from them; they are concentrated in the central opaque part.

To resume: when the water contained in the mould freezes progressively from the outside to the centre, all the matters in suspension or in solution in the water, as well as the bacteria, are driven slowly towards the centre, and the slower the progress of freezing, the more distinct is the separation produced. In certain cases this separation may be as complete as that produced by distillation, and in the same way that the condensation of water vapour forms pure water, the melting of the clear part of a block of ice also gives pure water equally.

From this study, with which M. Paul Sacerdote, of Paris, has particularly occupied himself, and the report of which has been produced almost literally, it results that the clear, transparent parts of the block of ice must always be chosen for purposes of consumption.

THE TURBULENT MAHSUDS.

The "Pioneer":—The raids which have taken place during the past six months on the Derajat border show that the Mahsuds have still no intention of settling down. Their predatory bands are comparatively small, the strongest numbering less than a hundred men, but their activity is such that raids occur in unexpected quarters. The watchfulness of the Militia and the Border Police cannot prevent the surprise of villages in British territory or attacks upon isolated posts, and the most that can be done is to warn everyone to be on the alert. The cause of all the trouble is the Mullah Powindah who dominates the central part of the Mahsud country, and persistently refuses to patch up his long-standing quarrel with Government. He is quite secure from reprisals, except such as would follow upon the employment of a punitive expedition, and his tactics are to send out bands of men at irregular intervals to raid a post or village. There are also minor leaders of smaller parties who operate on their own account. From reports which have reached our frontier officials it would appear that the Mahsuds are now planning more raids, their latest success in the Dera Ismail Khan District having greatly encouraged them. As an expedition is out of the question at this time of the year precautionary measures only can be taken on the Frontier line, but the position is not one that can be viewed with satisfaction. The urgent need is to carry out the reorganisation of the Border Police so as to make them equal to dealing with any raiders that may appear. The report of the committee which dealt with this question is now being considered at Simla, and something practical should be the outcome of their recommendations. The expense of reorganisation will, no doubt, be considerable, but the border-districts must be made secure; and it will probably be found economical in the end to spend money freely on police measures. Punitive expeditions are costly and their effect is seldom permanent. If the Border Police are properly armed and given a fair proportion of officers, they should be able to hold their own. The question of their redistribution should also be settled without delay, particularly as regards the Derajat posts.

AN INDIAN TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The "Madras Mail":—Colonel L. J. H. Grey C.S.I., formerly Commissioner of Delhi, has an interesting article in the June number of the "United Service Magazine" in which he further develops his idea of a Territorial Army for India. He proposes that in addition to the existing Indian Army a force of 200,000 Territorials should be maintained by the Ruling Chiefs, and that the present Imperial Cadet Corps should be developed into a Sandhurst and increased in size until it turns out annually 200 Indian Nobles efficiently trained. These he would engage for ten years to take their place, when required, as Subalterns and Captains in the general forces, thus eventually, bringing into existence a body of 2,000 Indian Officers who would be given the full status of their British "confreres." He points out that in other branches of the Public Service British officials willingly accept sub-ordination to Indians when the latter justify their position by good breeding and professional qualities, and he thinks that the same should hold in the case of the Army. He writes:—"It lies with the Indian Officers themselves; the matter will be in his own hands for each to show, during his regimental career, those qualifications which shall gain the respect and trust of his British comrades and of his native subordinates. If he does so, there is no reason why these should not cordially accept him successively as Squadron or Company Commander, as Second in Command, even as Commanding Officer, and if he gains the confidence of his comrades and subordinates, it is probable that the military authorities will be equally ready to accept him, and to promote him to those ranks. It lies solely with the Indian Officer himself to earn that confidence, if the Government will but give him the opportunity."

At the moment, the tendency is all the other way. The numbers in the Imperial Cadet Corps have fallen from thirty-five, the maximum attained in Lord Curzon's time, to fifteen this year, and no proposals for increasing the Indian forces are likely to be considered seriously at present. We have in previous articles on Colonel Grey's contributions to the "United Service Magazine" pointed out certain grave objections to his rather startling idea of India being ruled by a federation of Indian Chiefs rendering military service to the British Government. The proposals he now makes are part of that scheme, but could, of course, be carried out without embarking on the hazardous experiment he advocated in his pamphlet. "The India of the Future." The advantages to be gained from it are not, however, very evident, for there would always be some friction between Officers of the two nationalities, and in view of the position and influence of the Indian Officers drawn from the aristocracy such friction might have very undesirable results on the relations of the British Government with the Native States. Colonel Grey's distinguished Indian service and long experience, however, entitle his suggestions to weight, and it is well that they should be placed on record in case circumstances should arise hereafter in which some of them could be adopted with modifications.

MISS SORABJI ON INDIAN WOMEN.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—There are few more distinguished Indian women than Cornelia Sorabji herself, the authoress of "Between the Twilights," "being Studies of Indian Women, by one of themselves" (Harpers). Miss Sorabji has had rare opportunities to study her countrywomen, from the Maratha country to Bengal, where she has been for some time Legal Adviser to the Court of Wards. She has a warm, philanthropic interest in the women of India, and in her short career has already been able appreciably to improve their status. From peasants to Ranis, few classes have escaped her penetrating observation Her "Sun Babies," a few years ago, showed her tenderness for the most attractive portion of Indian humanity. Miss Sorabji has had Oxford culture, where she made a striking figure, and her conversational powers are known; it is strange then—to be frank—why she cannot write more clear and simple English. She has a mystical tendency hard to understand in one so gifted. Indeed that very word, "gifted" Miss Sorabji uses in the etymological sense of "presents were given"—thus, "the Brahmins were gifted." As a rule, a Saxon style means a style specially simple and plain. But Miss Sorabji manages to use many words in their early Saxon sense so as quite to obscure their meaning. Her style is highly affected not merely through this verbal trick, and her thought is metaphysical, high-flying above the heads of plain readers. As a result, her book sadly lacks concrete facts and images—anything that an ordinary person could take away with him.

Miss Sorabji's observation is all right, yet much more superficial observation, rendered with the right literary twist might have given more definite and intelligible results. Not for nothing is Miss Sorabjian Indian—whole pages suggest that reverie in the void associated with philosophy of devotion in India. "Imagine a world without space or place or in time or anything created. Imagine only light, and light and light every where pulsing throbbing." Hardly any concrete women or children stand out from these pages. Perhaps one reason for this is a justifiable reticence. The writer says: "I had no business to take strangers into the walled garden of our intimacy." This merely comes round to saying that indiscretion is often a precious virtue in literature. One of the better chapters here is that called "A child or Two." At the begining of that, the figures of two toddling Ranis really do stand out a little. In the chapter on "The Nasal Test" the primeval object of caste is said to have been to determine the question: "Are you an Aryan or are you a Dravidian?"

Miss Sorabji nowhere writes better than in a chapter not very pointedly called: "The Queen who stood Erect." Here is the core of her observation of Indian womanhood. It would be interesting to compare this with the book which M. Jules Bois was going to devote, in addition to his "Visions de l'Inde," to the same subject. Miss Sorabji has always felt the beauty, rather than the tragedy, of the subjection of women in India. "The last stage of perfection is wifely submission." The Indian conception of the love of a maid for a man is wholly different from that of the West. Here it is rather worship. "She is created to serve him with all her powers of mind and body, to serve and never criticise or question." She holds her life at his hands. When a beaten wife ran away—"What! did she not know that Hindu wives belonged to their husbands, to be done with as they would? Would she not give her body to be burned at his desire? Why not then give it to be beaten at his desire?" With this ideal, "there is little "camaraderie," except sometimes in old age, when the grandchildren are growing up." Miss Sorabji somewhere remarks that old age is often the most attractive period in the character of a Hindu woman. As to early marriage: "We take the relationship as you do brothers and sisters; you do not choose them; you do not, however, therefore of necessity resent them." That is the beginning. "That it does lead, as a rule, to loyalty and worship we know; that it often leads to a very high type of love, where each goes with each, all the way, in perfect sympathy, has also been known." Our strictures on its form notwithstanding, it is a very interesting book. The designs on the cover, and at the end of this book, the former very good, are by Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling.

INDIA, CHINA AND NEPAL.

The Chinese Treaty.

The new Chinese Treaty regarding our relations with Tibet has just been published. It is another remarkable instance of the "sic vos non vobis" principle which the British Parliament adopts in her dealings with a conquered foe writes "An Onlooker" in the "Civil and Military Gazette." The lavish outpouring of English blood and treasure in South Africa has now resulted in that country being handed back to the lately subdued "commandos"; we are at this moment reaping the harvest of our open-handed generosity to the Amirs of Afghanistan.

The present treaty betrays convincing evidence of the same perverted altruism in favour of China—this time at the expense of Tibet—where, not so long ago, the genius of a Younghusband and the talent of a Macdonald opened out for us prospects of political and commercial possibilities never even dreamt of in the philosophy of our predecessors. The long drawn out negotiations with the Chinese Special Commissioner have resulted, according to this agreement, in reducing the ancient Kingdom of Tibet, formerly only a shadowy suzerainty, to a cut and dried province of that great Empire! The good turn we have done China will be evident from the following summary of the treaty.

Trade regulations are to remain the same as they were in 1893; British subjects at the constituted marts are to live and trade in localities especially marked out by the Chinese and Tibetan authorities; "they shall not build houses and godowns elsewhere;" disputes are to be settled by the Chinese and Tibetan authorities in consultation with the British "Trade" Agent; in these mixed cases, the law of the defendant's country shall be the guide; the officers of the defendant's nationality shall preside, the plaintiff's officers merely attending to watch the trial; questions regarding the rights of British subjects shall be decided by British authorities; British criminals shall be made over to the nearest British Trade Agent for punishment according to British law, but they shall not be subjected to any ill usage; Great Britain undertakes to relinquish her rights of

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN TIBET

when the Tibetan authorities, "in obedience to the Pekin Government" have reformed their judicial system; all British troops are to be withdrawn; eleven British Government buildings on the road to Gyantse from the British Frontier, shall be taken over by China at their original cost, and "rented" to the Government of India; one half of each house shall be reserved for British inspecting telegrah officials and for Chinese and Tibetan officials; when the telegraph line from China reaches Gyantse the British Government will make over to China the line from the Indian Frontier to Gyantse—China in the meantime shall be responsible for the due protection of the British telegraph line to Gyantse; local authorities to punish all persons damaging the line or interfering with telegraph officials; in civil law suits "the authorities concerned" shall grant a hearing and enforce payment; British traders are allowed to arrange for transmission of their posts in Tibet, and shall receive all necessary help and protection; when China has made efficient postal arrangements in Tibet, the abolition of the traders' postal carriers will be considered; no restrictions whatever shall be imposed by British officials and traders on Chinese and Tibetan subjects employed by them; they shall not be molested or deprived of civil rights but they shall be lawfully taxed; in criminal cases they shall be dealt with by the local authorities; British officers and subjects "must adhere to the trade routes from the frontier of India; they shall not proceed beyond the trade marts; nor from or to

GARTOK AND GYANTSE

by any route through the interior of Tibet, without permission"; but natives of the Indian frontier shall be at liberty to trade and reside elsewhere in Tibet as they have hitherto done, being amenable at the same time to the local jurisdiction; when officials and traders are robbed in Tibet "of treasure or merchandise, they shall report to the police officers, who shall immediately take measures to arrest the robbers;" the local authorities shall bring them to "instant trial," and recover and restore the stolen property, but they shall not be responsible for such losses if the robbers flee beyond their jurisdiction; kerosine oil or dangerous stores in bulk must be placed far away from inhabited places at the marts; British subjects can conduct their business transactions according to local usage without any restriction or oppression, the police and local authorities affording efficient protection; China engages to arrange for efficient police at the marts; when these are made "Great Britain undertakes to withdraw Trade Agents' guards at the marts and to station no troops in Tibet"—so as to remove all causes for suspicion; the Chinese authorities will not prevent personal intercourse between British Trade Agents and the Tibetan people; Tibetan subjects in India will have the same advantages; the present agreement is to be in force for ten years, and for another ten years if there is no demand for revision within six months of expiry of the first ten years, and so on. The English text of the treaty shall be held to be the correct sense.

Ratification by both Great Britain and China to be exchanged within six months from date of signature of the treaty.

A REACTIONARY MEASURE.

It is clear from the above (i) that we have gone back fifteen years in our relations with Tibet, (ii) that the advantages gained in 1904 by our short occupation of Lhassa have been completely surrendered, (iii) that the independence of the ancient Kingdom of Tibet has been completely destroyed by us, (iv) that China has, without any exertion on her part, but entirely at our cost, added 463,000 square miles of territory and six millions of subjects to her already vast Empire.

But there are other considerations which deserve attention. The maps of Central Asia show that the Anglo-Chinese frontier has hitherto run from the Pamir plateau along the Kara Koram mountains to a point above Khotan on the north-west border of Tibet, whence it turns abruptly south, touching the Kashmir district of Ladakh till it reaches the northern slopes of the Himalayas, west of Ghartok and south of Simla; from this point it is continued along the north of the great curve of this mountain chain, dividing the United Provinces, Nepal, Bhutan, and Assam from Tibet, as far as a point nearly north of Bhamo. The portion of this boundary line between Khotan and Bhamo, a distance of 1,600 miles, has hitherto been in reality the frontier between India and Tibet; it has never been taken seriously as the "Anglo-Chinese" boundary owing to the

SHADOWY AUTHORITY

in the past of the latter Government over the Tibetan nation. Now, however, circumstances have changed: the Chinese Empire is absolutely next door to India as a palpable reality, for twelve hundred miles in continuation of the former frontier between Chinese Turkestan and Kashmir. Her officers, appointed direct from Pekin, are now planted along the whole length of this immense line, and a Chinese army, though a small one at present, is permanently located on Tibetan soil, while a Tibetan army is in course of creation, under Chinese direction. Another consequence of this new situation is that Chinese diplomacy is now in actual contact with the independent state of Nepal for five hundred miles, and is drawn closer to Kashmir on the west and Bhutan on the east Kashmir is under our thumb to be treated as an integral part of the Anglo-Indian Empire, while Bhutan has been seemingly secured in our interests by our recent effussive attentions in that direction. But Nepal? It is no exaggeration to say that the Anglo-Chinese treaty of the present year has just as important bearings on his Kingdom as the Anglo-Russian Convention of last year has on Afghanistan. We see the immediate consequences of its ratification in the abrupt departure of the Prime Minister of Nepal for England and the unusual "eclat" of his reception at the British Court. Nepal is the buttress on the North-East of our Himalayan flank, just as Afghanistan is undoubtedly the protecting bastion in the North. The similarity in the situation and conditions of these two independent Kingdoms on our borders is indeed remarkable. In the first named country we have a territory nearly 250,000 square miles in extent, with a population of 4,000,000 supporting an army of 37,000 well armed regulars, and

A HORDE OF IRREGULARS

about 80,000 strong. An efficient force of Artillery is included in the above—the whole being armed with modern fire-arms and cannon which can be renewed from self-contained factories in Kabul. These well constituted forces are held in hand by an astute ruler who draws a revenue of £1,000,000 sterling from his subjects with an allowance of £12,000 per annum from us. He is supported by his brother as Commander-in-Chief, who, late events indicate, has at his command, all the ferocious, fanatical forces in the Afghan character, which can so easily be roused when occasion demands. How these combinations can be worked against us has been recently shown by the events of the Mohmand Campaign. The Kingdom of Nepal has an area of 54,000 square miles, and a supposed population of 4,000,000. The army consists of 45,000 picked Gurkha soldiers, thoroughly disciplined and armed, the flower of the Gurkha nation. The population supplies the Indian army with nearly 20,000 of their best soldiers who after a service of a few years retire on pensions to their homes, thoroughly well trained and disciplined by British officers, to strengthen their national army. The exclusiveness and secretiveness of the Nepalese is well illustrated by a comparison between the mass of information which we have gathered regarding Afghanistan, and the scanty and unreliable data we possess of the other kingdom. We know little of her revenues or their sources, the numbers and constitution of her various tribes and other details. We certainly know something of the Gurkhas themselves, having been in intimate touch with them for years through our Gurkha regiments, but they are the ruling race and their leaders have very effectively upheld the impenetrable curtain which we have been powerless to uplift. We have also learnt something of their Government through the political officer who has been allowed, under very thorough restrictions, to reside at the capital. The Maharaja, or King, of Nepal is only a "roi faineant," strictly confined to his "role" of figure-head. The Prime Minister, whose title is Maharajah is also "de facto" ruler, and is, in the eyes of the Nepalese and the outside world, the

MOST POWERFUL DESPOT

in existence. We see the relationship between the monarch and his Minister or "Marshal of the palace," properly emphasized in the titles enjoyed by each. His Majesty of Nepal is 32 years of age and has been on the throne since 1891, but he is only "H. H. Msharajah Dhiraj Pirthal Bir, Bikram Jang Bahadur;" his Minister is "H. H. Maharaja Chandra Shamsher Jang, G. C. S. I., Rana Bahadur," a long Tibetan title, Honorary Major-General in the British Army, Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkha Rifles—who a short time ago was sitting on the throne of England beside the King Emperor of the British-Empire! We have now placed this walike nation in direct contact with great Chinese Empire, whose frontier officers, look down on this truly hermit kingdom from the crest of the Himalayas, and hold all the northern entrances of the communications between Tibet and Nepal. One hundred and thirty-seven years ago the Gurkha nation, intoxicated with their first successes over neighbouring provinces, invaded Tibet and looted the rich monasteries of that country. The unwarlike Tibetans in their terror called in the aid of the Chinese Emperor. His General Sung Fo marched his army from China across Tibet, through the Himalayan passes into Nepal, (a distance of one thousand miles), and drove back the Gurkha robbers, after several engagements, to the walls of their capital, where he dictated terms of peace so humiliating that the treaty is even yet a dead secret to the outside world! Since then Nepal has been the humble vassal of the Chinese Emperor. The proper emphasizing of this humiliating condition is, kept fresh in the Gurkha memory by "a mission bearing presents of a prescribed value, which proceeds every five years from Khatmandu to Pekin. Although Nepal is considered a feudatory state of India!" The historian of China, Demetrius Boulger, adds: "This embassy is not a mythical ceremony, but one actually in force." "Regarded as a military exploit the Chinese campaign in Nepal was a very remarkable achievement" and the Gurkha nation no doubt is still influenced by the respect for the long-reaching and heavy striking arm of the inscrutable Chinaman, which was instilled into them more than a hundred years ago.

CALCUTTA AND NEPAL.

Another point for consideration must not be lost sight of, in connection with the unique position of Nepal. For years past there has been an intimate relationship between the most cultivated and advanced Bengalis of Calcutta and the influential and powerful class in the capital of Nepal. This intercourse has been acknowledged, if not encouraged by us. There are at the present moment at least twenty-five Bengalis in the State educational and medical departments, men of capacity and ability, who exhibit the letters M. A., B. A., or B. L., after their names. The re-awakened Chinese in the North, and the Indians in the South have now come into intimate contact in this remote mountain kingdom, where both these nationalities have obtained a substantial footing, as the result of our recent diplomacy. This new combination has placed Nepal in a position which the astute rulers of that kingdom as well as the British Indian Government find so difficult that it is no matter for surprise to find the governing authorities on both sides in such close contact in London. Let us hope they will realise their responsibilities and work out a "modus vivendi" which will be as satisfactory to the two great Empires as to the small highland kingdom wedged in between them.

Taking into consideration the undoubted reawakening of China, her newborn eagerness to adopt Western methods; (the spur in her side being the Japanese) it cannot be denied that the Anglo-Chinese treaty of the present year, extracted from us by the usual slow and worrying processes of Chinese diplomacy, has placed on our Himalayan frontiers (including the 500 miles of Nepal) a disturbing element which will powerfully influence our position in India. In this connection we should bear in mind the avowed policy of the new Russian Ambassador to the Chinese Court, who was good enough the other day to declare publicly that he was sent to regain the position and influence which his master enjoyed before the Russo-Japanese War.

In short, the adoption of Western ideals and methods in the East generally, the position of Afghanistan and the present attitude of its ruler, the position of Nepal under the influence of China, backed by Russia, and the upheaval in India, are events which have cast a deep shadow over the fortunes of the Anglo-Indian Empire,—and no prophet can penetrate the gloom.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WASHLEATHER GLOVES.

The wash-leather glove is in great demand, as are also those of reindeer and doeskin, which can be treated with soap and water. This popularity is not surprising writes our Lady correspondent for the mood of the moment is all in the direction of things that can be washed, and these gloves are of real use in the country. It is surprising, however, how much complaint one hears about the poor quality of these gloves—about their failure to last after washing. That, however, is in my experience almost solely due to want of knowledge of the proper way in which to finish the washing. The whole secret consists in not rinsing in clear water. The gloves should be washed in two soapy lathers, one to take off the dirt and the other to clear them; the lather should be left in the gloves and not rinsed away. They will then be beautifully soft when dry, and if of good quality will not break into holes. Here, however, one must be careful. I have found that I can only trust the very best shops when buying these gloves. There are many things one may get wonderfully well in the cheaper shop, but they do not include the wash-leather glove. The wash-leather glove at 2s. 11d. or 3s. 6d. or 4s. or 5s. will wash over and over again, but the wash-leather glove at 1s. 11½d. will, even with the most enlightened washing, prove but a sorry bargain. Washing without the customary rinsing with clear water should also be applied to anything silky. Ribbons and blouses washed in this way are very soft and bright when dry. Crepe de Chine and even taffeta may be beautifully washed when the rinsing is omitted. As woollens are always treated in the same way one may conclude that only cottons and linens ought to be rinsed in clear water.

THE CARE OF BLOUSES.

I think it was last summer I chatted in these columns about the importance that is conceded to the constant use of the iron by Viennese women of fashion, who will have their washing blouses and dresses ironed between each time of wearing, so that they appear to be wearing something quite fresh each time. I think in many households that do not include a lady's-maid the house-maid or the parlourmaid (as is done in Vienna) might be trained to this measure of versatility. The modish embroidered lawn frock assuredly wants an ironing each time it is worn, and a Viennese lady would never dream of wearing it without that little preliminary. Shantungs and many tailor-mades might be pressed very much oftener than is their usual lot. Of course the heavier type of iron, a modified version of the tailor's goose, is advisable, and it is quite easy to buy such an iron. It is different from the ordinary article, in that it is very deep and very narrow, and of course, very heavy. Every home-sewing room should include such little conveniences as a skirt-board and a sleeveboard gauffering-irons, and fine irons for little laces, and medium irons and a goose. It goes without saying of course that every sewing-room has its sewing-machine and it goes without saying also that all sewing-maids and some household maids can use the machine; but I find that although there are many who can use the machine in the ordinary way, there are only quite a few who know how to use all the extras that tuck and gather, &c.

DUTCH IN CAPE COLONY.

Scheme to Supersede English.

Now that the South African party has obtained the whip hand in the politics of the Colony, writes the "Globe's" Cape Town correspondent, some development may be looked for of the ideals that are dear to the heart of the Dutch Ministry. The party has set the language question on a high pedestal. Ever since equal rights were given to the Dutch language, the Afrikander Bond, and later, the South African party, which is the Bond under another name, has strained every nerve to force Dutch upon the people, particularly through the medium of the schools. The language question has, in fact become a fetish with the Dutch, and a little incident that occurred in the recent brief financial session of Parliament is not without its significance. A question was read by a Government supporter from the Dutch copy of the Votes and Proceedings, and Mr. N. F. de Waal, Colonial Secretary, late Secretary of the Afrikander Bond, and a Hollander by birth, replied in Dutch only. There was no public comment upon this by English members, but the incident has given rise to some private discussion, and there is speculation as to whether in the ordinary session, commencing in June, the Colonial Secretary will continue the precedent he set last month of replying ex-exclusively in Dutch. It has been customary for the Dutch members of Cabinets previous to this, the first South African party Ministry, to reply to Dutch members in Dutch, but to supplement it by a translation in English for the benefit of English members who do not understand Dutch.

I now learn that a more incidious scheme to further the interests of the Dutch language is in contemplation. So far it only relates to the Agricultural Department, the Ministerial head of which is Mr. F. S. Malan, one of the most uncompromising members of the South African party. The proposal—which has not yet reached the stage of an instruction—is to reply to letters in Dutch only, and to have the office copies of replies filed in that language It is of course, quite within reason that a letter sent to the department and written in Dutch should be replied to in that language, but when equal language rights were granted it was never contemplated that the filed official records would one day be kept in Dutch alone. To one not resident in the Cape the incident may appear to be a small one, but to those on the spot, who know to what extent the Dutch cherish the hope that one day their language will have more than is expressed in the phrase "equal rights," It is a circumstance not lightly to be regarded.

But that is not all. This Afrikander Ministry has undoubtedly arranged a definite programme whose purpose is to be directed to belittling the Imperial interest in the Cape and to advancing the interest of its own supporters. An extremely unfavourable impression of it has been given the English community by its announcement (also through Mr. de Waal) that it is proposed to disband the Naval Volunteers. There has been a storm of protest by Imperialists, and the Government has been forced to abandon, for the time, its position and to postpone a definite decision pending certain negotiations with the Imperial Government. I am informed it is not intended to confine the pruning-knife to the Naval Volunteers but that military volunteer corps will also be considerably reduced. The Government's excuse that the depressed finances of the colony are sufficient reason for reducing the defensive forces, though a reasonable one on the surface, is not accepted by the majority of Imperialists as the real motive underlying the scheme, and in the next session some very plain speaking is likely to be indulged in by the Opposition.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour.
5. Failing.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.
9. Thin or Patchy.

or

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Commercial Gymkhana met yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage in clear weather and before a large crowd of spectators, to try issues in the twenty-first match of the League. A few hours' sunshine in the early part of the day yesterday had wonderfully recovered the ground, and the game that was witnessed last evening was an excellent exhibition of football; and but for the strong south-westerly breeze the conditions under which the match was played would have been considered ideal.

It was a surprise to see the vast improvement in the play of the two teams, particularly of the Commercials. The Gymkhana combined well, passed and dodged with skill and at times approached brilliance, and of the players, Hotz deserves special mention. On the Y. M. side it was their defence that won admiration; but in attack, there is something defective in the centering of the forwards. They won, no doubt, but it was sheer luck, because their opponents had right through the better of the exchanges, and their victory must to some extent be attributed to the brilliant play of T. Brewin, the outside-right.

In the first half, the Gymkhana were constantly on the attack and scored a point. Despite the strong wind, the Young Men attempted to force their opponents' flags, but failed to score. In the succeeding half, play of a very level character was witnessed, but while the Association notched two goals, the Gymkhana were unable to add to their score.

The Y. M. C. A., who were in charge of the Band-stand goal, kicked off and invaded but were driven out. Play in midfield ensued, then the Gymkhana attacked and though the strong defence checked their rush for some time, Barrett, by a neat shot, scored a goal. The ball for the next ten minutes was kicking all over the field and neither side could score. Then, when the Gymkhana were in front of their opponents' flags, a penalty shot was awarded them but Rose saved amidst applause. The Commercials were pressing at call of half-time.

Score:—

Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.
Commercial Gymkhana..... 1 Goal.

On change of sides, the Gymkhana made a rush for their adversaries' flags, but H. Templeton cleared. A hot bout set in with the ball all over the field and both the flags were defended well. Then from midfield, T. Brewin securing the leather dribbled it past the opposing halves and backs and centered to Barrett, who shot the equalizing goal. Now was witnessed some very excellent play, and the Gymkhana's attack of the southern flags with the wind against them was simply admirable. About eight minutes before full time, Quin scored a second point for the Young Men. The Commercials then tried their hardest to equalize but they were beaten in their efforts.

Score:—

Y. M. C. A..... 2 Goals.
Commercial Gymkhana..... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal—Rose.
Backs—C. Templeton, Rowbottom (capt.)
Half backs—MacMullen, Jaeger, H. Templeton.
Forwards—Quin, Dowling, G. Brewin, Kelly, T. Brewin.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal—Street.
Backs—Harwood, Chapman (capt.)
Half backs—Bellamy, Osborne, Hotz.
Forwards—Barrett, Lay, Wooley, Marsden.
REFEREE—Mr. G. Walton.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For	Agst.	Points.
Royal Scots "B".....	5	5	0	0	13	2	10
Royal Scots "A".....	5	3	1	1	12	5	7
R. C. Artillery	5	3	2	0	12	5	6
Y. M. C. A.....	6	3	2	1	8	9	7
Commercial Gymkhana.	5	2	3	0	4	9	4
Bombay Gymkhana.....	5	1	2	2	6	7	4
Govt. Telegraphs	6	1	3	2	6	8	4
Rovers F. C.	5	0	5	0	3	15	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports which took place yesterday on the maidan provided a good day's enjoyable sport and were witnessed by a large number of spectators. The items in the programme were very keenly contested and some of them provoked great merriment. The Chattie Race especially was very amusing, many of the competitors devoting themselves more to breaking other people's chatties than confining themselves to the one alloted them. The Juldi Stakes, too, proved greatly interesting, the efforts of some competitors to off-saddle without dismounting, and then to keep themselves from falling down while riding bare-back, providing intense movement. The Ladies Spiral Race was competed for by five ladies, Mrs. Rumboll and Mrs. Cutbush coming off first and second, respectively.

The Band of the 116th Mahrattas played during the afternoon.

The following are the results:

Tent Pegging.—(Horses): Mr. Carter. (Ponies): (1) Lieut. Griffin and Mr. Scott. There were twelve competitors.

Juldi Stakes.—(1) Mr. Boothley, (2) Captain Mackie, (3) Mr. Griffin. Competitors were to off-saddle, without dismounting, after having ridden a given course, to return over same, riding bare back, carrying saddle. There were eleven competitors.

Ladies Spiral Race.—(1) Mrs. Rumboll and Mrs Cutbush. There were five competitors.

Chattie Race.—(1) Captain Cross, (2) Mr. Barraclough, (3) Mr. Turner Green. Competitors were to ride two furlongs, and pick up chattie without dismounting, the first to return to the starting post with a chattie unbroken, winning. Competitors were allowed one stick each, and could break any chattie in the possession of another competitor. There were nineteen competitors.

The Sorting Stakes (Ladies Nomination).—(1) Mrs Boyd and Mr. Shakespeare, (2) Miss Whittel and Major Pitten. Gentlemen were to ride given course, carrying a pack of cards to table where ladies were stationed. Ladies sorted packs in sequence, and returned them to gentlemen, who mounted and rode back over same course. There were thirteen competitors.

Horse Scurry.—(1) Mr. MacRonald's horse ridden by Mr. Griffin, (2) Mr. MacRonald's horse ridden by himself, (3) Mr. Carter's horse.

Pony Scurry.—(1) Mr. Griffin on his own pony, (2) Mr. Prantford on his own pony, (3) Mr. Franks on Mr. Phillip's pony.

THE committee composed of Secretaries to the Government of India and the Director-General of Education, which has been considering the recruitment of clerks for the Secretariat offices, has now finished its report. The recommendations made will be shortly published.

BANGALORE RACES.

Handicaps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 8.

FIVE FURLONG RACE.—Victor, 9st 4lbs; Revenge, 9st; Talent, 8st 13lbs; Not Now, 8st 11lbs; Gunner, 8st 4lbs; Misti Dick, 8st 2lbs; and Stars, 7st 10lbs.

FIVE FURLONG RACE.—Patrick, 10st 11lbs; Bell Dhu, 9st 7lbs; Bobbaway, 8st 8lbs; Platoon, 7st 7lbs.

FIVE FURLONG RACE.—Gazelle, 9st 13lbs; Plassy, 9st 3lbs; Non Plus, 8st 13lbs; Girjistan, 8st 7lbs; Panch, 8st 4lbs; Jassis, 8st 2lbs; Broadrib, 8st; and Surhir, 7st 11lbs.

FOUR FURLONG RACE.—Come Back, 11st 11lb; Minimus, 10st 9lbs; and Koko, 9st 6lbs.

SIX FURLONG RACE.—Phil Courage, 10st 4lbs; Roseband, 9st 7lbs; Godfrey, 7st 8lbs; Lead On, 7st 6lbs; and Cowslip, 7st 3lbs.

FOUR FURLONG RACE.—Idlemiss, 10st 12lbs; Bellis, 9st 9lbs; Camila, 8st 10lbs; Fisherman, 8st 7lbs; Fishook, 7st 5lbs; and Philpalm, 7st 3lbs.

CHINESE WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Remarkable Demonstration in Canton.

The general conception of the attitude of Chinese women is that they are mere items in the background of the households of which the male members are the active and visible characters. That idea has received a severe shock in these last few days, writes a Hongkong correspondent, and one can foresee Chinese women developing into militant suffragettes in the future, with a zeal effectiveness that may rouse the envy of the sisterhood at home in the West.

For the other day there was a startling announcement made in Canton—the women were to demonstrate in support of the boycott of the Japanese in connection with the show of force in regard to the detention by the Chinese of the steamer "Tatsu Maru II." This demonstration has now been held, and I think it may be of interest to women in England to know that it was a complete success notwithstanding the fact that the ladies concerned were inexperienced in public life. Great banners of white material were stretched across the street announcing the meeting bearing three large characters which, translated, meant "National Disgrace Memorial."

It was a day of drenching rain, yet the streets were more animated than usual, and between twelve and two o'clock the police had to regulate the traffic to permit the women to secure access to the meeting, which was held in one of the largest halls in Canton. In all, it is estimated that no fewer than 10,000 women attended, drawn from all grades of society. Hundreds of the better-educated women went in chairs to the hall, while their humbler sisters walked in great numbers. All were dressed in white as a sign of mourning, and from the platform and the sides of the huge hall were suspended banners recounting how China has suffered shame at the hands of the Japanese.

Inside the hall bands of music enlivened the proceedings till the speeches began, and afterwards tea and light refreshments were taken. Everything was done by the women; no mere man was allowed inside. Hence I had some difficulty in learning what happened.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

The meeting lasted four hours, and, unlike the men's meetings on the boycott, was orderly throughout, the only spirit shown being one of intense enthusiasm for the Chinese national spirit and of detestation of the Japanese use of force.

Miss Pun Kut Fang, the president of the newly-formed National Disgrace Association, presided, and after Miss Liu Siu Tso had read the notice of meeting, gave an impassioned speech on the action of the Japanese. She eulogised the capability of the Viceroy Chang, and declared that he had acted nobly in the matter, preferring to respect the honour of China than to act for his personal gain. Shame, she declared, had been inflicted on China by Japan in refusing the right of a joint investigation into the circumstances surrounding the detention of the "Tatsu Maru II." She added: "Our national danger is imminent, and as women we should do our duty towards our country. The destruction of the Empire affects us equally with the men. It, therefore rests with us to contribute our portion of patriotism and loyalty to our country and Emperor. I say women never lack such patriotism, and I call upon you one and all to show that China can rely on such patriotism whenever there is a call for it."

THE "NATIONAL SHAME."

So effective was the address of this lady that the great audience showed unwonted feeling, and when she sat down it was evident she had stirred her hearers to the depths of their emotions. Other women spoke, and then this resolution was carried unanimously:

"That it is considered by this meeting that in the matter of the "Tatsu Maru II." Japan has treated China with so much contempt and has inflicted such a big national disgrace in denying China the right to a joint investigation that we desire to record our sense of the national shame. Further, that in commemoration of the disgraceful event we will hereafter have our rings engraved with the characters, 'National Shame' in order to keep the event green in our memory."

The meeting was a great incentive to the boycott movement, not merely because of its unique character as bringing the women for the first time into prominence, but because all these women are now making their antipathy to Japan effective by declining Japanese foodstuffs, which are very largely imported from the realms of the Mikado. Many British papers in the Far East are expressing the view that Japan made a mistake in taking the line she did, for the matter could have been satisfactorily settled by a joint investigation, without any such show of warlike energy. The opinion is generally held that the trade of Japan is bound to suffer heavily in the present, but the resentment of the Chinese will continue till a time arrives when her strength is developed to a point more in equality with that of Japan. It is there that the women of China are doing their work, with their rings engraved with the characters, "National Shame," and their children being taught that a time will come when a grave score against Japan must be wiped out in vengeance.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

THE "KAL" CASE.

PRISONER CONVICTED ON BOTH CHARGES.

"Patriotic Sedition."

SENTENCE OF NINETEEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

THE final stage of the prosecution in the "Kal" case, against its editor, printer and publisher, Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, came on at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday morning. The charge is under Section 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India and with promoting ill feelings between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Justice Davar commenced his summing-up in the case on Tuesday afternoon and concluded it yesterday morning, when he told the jury that the accused was right in drawing their attention to the fact that certain expressions used by him in Marathi had a meaning which might be more favourable or less unfavourable to him than the translation, though accurate, might convey. The jury should consider this, because his Lordship thought that there was substance in what he had urged before them. His Lordship again asked the jury to take the article as a whole, and said he was constrained to say that, they were not judges of the motives of the accused, but they had to confine their attention to what was written and published. They had to judge whether that publication, having regard to the reading public to which that article was addressed, was intended to excite feelings of disaffection, disloyalty, contempt or hatred towards the British Government. They must remember that a subject had a perfect right to entertain any feelings he liked. The Government had no right to say to him that he should have them or any particular section of the community. The law did not allow any one to write anything which had the tendency to excite those feelings in the minds of the readers which were mentioned in the Sections under which the accused was changed. His Lordship then dealt with the remaining articles and directed their attention to a number of passages in them for their consideration. Referring to the passage which spoke of "famine and English greed," his Lordship said certain journalists might believe that it was in the power of the British Government to prevent famine by measures, which might be in their minds. It might be that they assumed that 'English greed" prevented such measures being taken. But then they had to consider what kind of feelings, a paragraph of such a nature was likely to excite in unthinking and immature minds. Coming to the discussion about bombs, his Lordship said that journalists, writing on political methods, were entitled to use forcible language and arguments. The law did not object to that. It only objected to inflammatory language. With regard to the references about Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Keir-Hardie, his Lordship said it was not their province to enter into any political discussion and to say whether these politicians, by the expressions they uttered, were doing good to the country or otherwise. What they had to say was whether the sentiments uttered by Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Keir-Hardie, in the serene atmosphere of England, could be reproduced with any degree of safety in a newspaper in this country. As to the statement that Mr. Hyndman challenged his prosecution in England and was not prosecuted, his Lordship said they were not concerned with what happened in another country. After quoting some further passages his Lordship left the case in the hands of the jury, asking them, if possible, to return a unanimous verdict.

The jury then retired for consultation.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned into Court after nearly two hours, and his Lordship asked the Foreman whether they were unanimous.

The Foreman said they were divided by 5 to 4.

The Judge: Is there no chance of your coming to an agreement?

The Foreman: I think there is a chance of our coming to an agreement if our verdict be accepted in a particular form.

The Judge: Would you be unanimous in that form?

The Foreman: I think, Yes.

The paper containing the verdict was then handed over to the Court, and after reading it, his Lordship said he accepted that verdict. It was absolutely unobjectionable.

The Foreman was then asked to read it. It was as follows: "The jury unanimously find the accused guilty on both charges, the majority of the jury being of opinion that the accused was actuated by motives of patriotism, and for that reason they strongly recommended him to mercy."

THE SENTENCE.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the accused said: I need hardly tell you how painful it is for me to find a man of your learning and attainments in your present position: I am afraid your writings left no doubt as to what the verdict of the jury must be. That verdict has vindicated the law; and the sentence of the law is never vindictive and ought never to be vindictive. You must remember, and you must have known, that this is an offence which the law makes punishable by transportation for life or a long term of imprisonment. Hitherto this High Court has in almost every case that has come before it dealt with offenders of your stamp with the utmost leniency in the hope that it may prove a warning and that it may prevent a recurrence of offences of this nature. I am afraid that warning has been misunderstood and never been taken, and has remained unappreciated. When I heard you yesterday I could hardly realise that the man who was talking before me was the man who wrote the articles. But I am glad that I heard you, because in that hearing I read a promise—I hope I read aright—that you at all events will not offend again in the same way. In that belief and hoping that my belief will be verified, I propose to pass what, under the circumstances I think, is a sentence of great leniency. I give effect to the recommendation of the majority of the jury. Your attitude before me throughout this trial and the recommendation of the jury have made a very considerable difference between the sentence I might have inflicted and the sentence that I am going to pass on you. Although to me the sentence appears to be lenient, it may be for a man in your position a sentence of great hardship. But I do not think I would be doing my duty if I did not sentence you on the first charge to fifteen months' and on the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

His Lordship then asked the Advocate-General if he desired to make his application under Section 517 of the Criminal Procedure.

The Section referred to deals with the confiscation of the printing press.

Mr. Branson said he thought it would be but fair to give a notice of it to the accused.

Mr. Baptista, Barrister-at-Law, who with Mr. S M. Dikshit, Pleader, represented the accused, said he appeared in this matter for the accused.

The Judge: I would ask the Advocate-General to consider whether after the sentence of the Court, it is desirable to make the application.

Mr. Branson: I would ask your Lordship to give us a little time to consider this.

The Judge: I do not think the action of the Government ought in the least to savour of persecution. I think from the attitude of the accused and the manner in which he has behaved so far there is no chance of a recurrence of the offence.

Mr. Branson: Your Lordship will adjourn this matter indefinitely.

His Lordship stated that he would be sitting in the Sessions for sometime, and Mr. Branson might make his application to him if he thought it desirable. If his Lordship did not hear any more about it, he would he very glad.

The accused then asked if the sentences were to be concurrent.

His Lordship said they would run consecutively.

The accused was then removed from the dock under very strict police arrangements.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

COUNTERFEIT COINS CASE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Common Jury, Dulabh Govind was charged with possessing instruments and materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting King's coins, namely two anna pieces. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that while Sabbaji Govind, a police jemadar, was making inquiries in another case, he had reason to suspect the accused. On searching his room in Worlee Road early on the morning of the 15th May last, he found four incomplete dies. Accused was taken in custody, and on the 18th May, he made a confession. On the 23rd May, the police on searching his place, found some more dies, moulds, crucibles, and a bundle containing dies. Other dies were also found wrapped up in rags. One of the bundles was wrapped up in a newspaper dated the 20th May; and the accused said before the Magistrate that the police put the false coins in his room at a later date, and had falsely accused him.

The accused, in his statement to the Court, said that the room in Worlee Road, where he resided, belonged to one Devjee Shamjee, who had left his things there, but accused did not know where Devjee had gone. Castemen of the accused lived in other rooms in the same block. Accused said he was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of one Dhunjee and Chima Marwaree.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty; and the accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11-30 a. m. on Monday the 13th instant.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

A CREDITOR'S CLAIM.

In the Bombay Small Cause Court, Mr. Sorabji F. Billimoria, Acting Fourth Judge, disposed of the case in which Rahimtulla Versi claimed certain sums of money from Haji Mahomed Jafar Gulamhusen, Haji Fazal Gulamhusen, and Haji Rahimtulla Gulamhusen, alleged to have been the balance of an amount for money lent by him to them and to their deceased brother Jusab Gulamhusen, in the firm of R. Mahomed Jaffer and Co. In the alternative, the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum as executors-de-son-tort of Jusab, or again, in the alternative from the defendants personally. Mr. Ratanshah K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. K. K. Santoke, pleader, appeared for the defendants.

His Honour said that the deposits of loan to the firm of R. Mahomed Jaffer and Co., were not proved. They were not loans to the firm or Company; but to an individual partner in it, viz., Jusab Gulamhusen. It was open to the plaintiff, to insist upon the credit of the firm pledged to him, in respect of these loans; but he did not do so. No doubt, the loans seemed to have ultimately found their way into the firm. The monies Jusab had brought in were credited to him in the firm's accounts; Jusab alone was the contracting party with the plaintiff. The balance proved as claimable was only Rs. 580 and interest. The claim would be barred, unless the payment of Rs. 500 in August 1905 could save the statute. Again, under the circumstances disclosed by the evidence, the defendants could not be said to have intermeddled as volunteers in the estate of the deceased. Suit dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji, parcel agent, Victoria Terminus Station, charged one Ramchandra Purshotamdas Kane with breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 10. It appeared from evidence that the accused was entrusted with two parcels and advised to receive Rs. 8 and Rs. 2 respectively from Messrs Gordon and Co. and from Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Co. The accused received the money from the consignees but did not hand it over to the complainant. The complainant informed the police, who arrested the accused at the Victoria Terminus Station. The accused, who had a number of previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 16th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 25,182, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,693. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th May, 1908, were Rs. 4,52,553, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 62,670.

JOURNALISM IN KOREA.

"The Japan Daily Mail" in reference to the case of the "Korea Daily News" says:—"It appears that the British Government has not fallen in with the idea of suppressing the vernacular editions of the "Korea Daily News" but has preferred to send the Crown Advocate from Shanghai, who will institute proceedings against the proprietor of these journals under provisions of the Order in Council. For this purpose a duly authorized British Court of Justice will be opened in Seoul, and we understand that a judge is already on his way from Shanghai. This is interesting as illustrating the extreme care exercised by Great Britain whenever the cause of justice is concerned. No trouble is avoided nor any expense grudged in order that even the humblest British subject shall have his full due."

"The Japan Chronicle" states that subscribers of the "Korea Daily News" have received the following notice:—

"Seoul, June 4, 1908.

"The publisher of the 'Korea Daily News' has to announce that the publication of the English edition of the paper is temporarily suspended. The reasons are solely financial, and it is hoped that it may be possible to resume publication at an early date.

"We further learn that on the 28th ultimo a change was effected in the registration of the Korean editions of the 'Korea Daily News,' by which Mr. Marnham, who has for some time been connected with the papers, has become editor and proprietor."

"The Seoul Press" takes up the question, also, and in the course of an article that shows much warmth says:—"The principal object of the contemplated proceedings, if we mistake not, is to place the accused under bond for future good conduct, the consequence of a second offence being deportation, Mr. Bethell may be convicted of the charge brought against him, because the offensive writings appeared while he was legally responsible for the newspapers in question. But as he has since ceased to be legally responsible for those publications, there would no longer be any sense in exacting from him a pledge for future good conduct. The result is that the new publisher and editor of the 'Korea Daily News,' being free from any legal restraint, will be at liberty, if he be so inclined, to prostitute his papers for seditions purposes, as his predecessor has done, and when proceedings are threatened against him, he can save his papers from all legal consequences by getting somebody to sign his name as their editor and publisher. In this way the aim of the provisions of the Order in Council relating to the regulation of the British Press in China and Korea can be easily defeated, and seditious journalism can be carried on by British subjects in those countries with perfect safety and immunity. It seems to us that the matter demands urgent consideration on the part of those responsible for the maintenance of peace and good order in Korea."

Referring to "The Seoul Press" "The Japan Chronicle" whilst drawing a comparison between the old Press Law of Japan and the Korean Law says:—

"When it was thought that a certain Japanese newspaper would be suspended because of comments which had been made on the Government or some public matter, arrangements were made to register another journal, so that on the morrow or on a very early day after the offending journal had received notice of suspension, it reappeared with a new name, it is true, but with exactly the same staff and the same editor, printed from the same type on the same machines. Even to-day the name given as editor on a Japanese paper in compliance with the provisions of the Press Law is seldom the name of the real editor. Japanese journals almost invariably have a prison editor—often a most illiterate person who does no writing for the paper, but whose duty it is to go to prison if the paper should be prosecuted and a sentence of imprisonment passed upon the editor, and whose salary is usually doubled during the period that he retires into temporary seclusion. In view of these facts we suggest that one contemporary's indignation is a little artificial."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For dismissal.

127-07—Tyabji D and Co. Shrikissondas Balkissondas vs. Mitchell and Co. Messrs. Pestonji R. and K.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow, G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi, widow, vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, and others. Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For Judgment.

166-08—Bhaishunker K. and G. Lalbhai: Trimbak vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Crawford B and Co.

Reference for hearing and final disposal.

2-06—R. F. Nicholson, Re Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and *in re* Government and Bandali Salebhai. Nanu, H. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

995-07—Jamsetjee B. and D. Chhagan Khemal vs. Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others. Payne and Co.

887-07.—Bicknell M. and R. Ramdas Damodar vs Motilal Kashavbhs. Dikshit D. and S.

401—16399-02—447—16619-03—Sassoon E. and Co. Ismaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H. D. and Co. Sonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi. Maiubhoy, J. and M.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06—Payne and Co. Salurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. F. P. Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

397-02—Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wasudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

523-06—Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hasson vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others. Mulla and K.

603-07—Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Purshotam Tribhowan Bhanucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co.

403-07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Pranjee vs. Laxmidas Pranjee Ardeser, H. D. and Co.

The Bengal Punjab Rifle Association Meeting is now fixed to be held at Meerut from 8th to 16th January next as the officers of the 7th Division will be engaged in a divisional concentration throughout November and December.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1908.

THE FRONTIER.

THE recent fighting on the frontier has moved Major A. G. Leonard to write a paper on the Indian Frontier Question to the "Asiatic Quarterly." The gallant officer is one of the "Forward" school, though he is not in favour of taking over the troublesome country at the point of the sword. He would buy it "with a portion of the millions that these little expeditions cost." We have surely paid enough already for peace and order on the frontier, but Major Leonard declares the present policy of letting sleeping dogs lie is obviously not a success, and to hit them so hard as to keep them permanently quiet is impossible as is very evident. "Looking at the matter fairly and squarely in the face," he writes, "there seems to be at present only one practical way out of the maze. Let us put our 'amour propre' to one side and purchase not only peace, but also, if it must be, the phantom of the sphere of interest." There can be no dispute that the recent expeditions have not decided the frontier question any more than previous ones. In the words of Major Leonard, like human volcanoes the frontier tribes may be smothered for the time being, but that they will break out again with renewed vigour and force is just as certain as to say that the sun will shine to-morrow. The punishment meted out to fierce and ferocious tribesmen, it is quite true, will have no more effect "than water poured on to the sleeky smoothness of the duck's back," and to this day these tribesmen remain as turbulent and as refractory, as strong and as unconquered as when first we took possession of the frontier that lies between the country of the Five Rivers and the great mountain tract of Afghanistan. But Major Leonard does not stop here in his criticism of the tribesmen. Split up into clans, as he says, they recognise no authority but that of their own chiefs and patriarchs. The authority of the Amir over them is but as an unsubstantial shadow that is cast by flitting and fleeting clouds. Nor with all our power and great resources have we any more authority over them than the Amir. At the most our authority is but a bogie or a scarecrow. To them war is a pastime, a raid and a fight, the breath of their life.

The difficulties which beset an expedition in the borderland cannot be overstated. Besides the natural ones there is that of time for adequate preparation and the want of homogeneity in the composition of a force to despatch. The last two expeditions were sent out in much less time than any of their predecessors, but Major Leonard holds that the preparations were hasty rather than careful, and we sent out, instead of an ample and carefully organised transport, animals and their attendants hastily collected all over India and off to the front without any previous training or experience. In lieu of a staff trained in the same school and accustomed together, he writes, we have, as a rule, one composed of officers from all parts of India, many of them absolute strangers to their generals and each other and unknown to the troops with whom they serve. This cannot so truthfully be stated concerning the last two campaigns, but Major Leonard is speaking of other expeditionary forces. He does not by any means minimise any of the obstacles in the way of a successful campaign, and declares that success on a large scale—that is on a scale that would enable us to crush the enemy so effectually as to stamp out all future resistance—is in fact impossible; all the more so when the enemy fight as these wild tribesmen. He condemns the strategy of past campaigns and pronounces them as nothing but a series of skirmishes under unusually severe and exceptional circumstances that are most trying to the invaders. The brunt of the work falls invariably on the Company officers, he adds, who are frequently left to shift for themselves, and if through inexperience, or want of the bump of locality, they make a mistake, the mistake not only costs them their own lives and those of the men under them, but it is at once magnified into a reverse to the British arms and a victory for the enemy.

But Major Leonard's all too short article is not meant as a condemnation of troops or of generals or even company officers, but of the principle of periodical expeditions. He seems to think he has discovered a way to avoid them and to buy peace, but at what price he does not say. He merely throws down his suggestion and leaves it without even so much as an attempt to explain how he would proceed. Nevertheless, so far as it goes, Major Leonard's paper is worth reading, and it may be found to open up a long vista of possibilities which other brains may amplify and succeed in deducting from it a practicable scheme. It would have been well had he taken the trouble to write at further length and in fuller detail, but at all events he has provided a theme for discussion, of which probably advantage may be taken—but we fear more probably not.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNORS WHO HAVE DIED IN OFFICE.

SEVENTY years ago today, on 9th July 1838, died Sir Robert Grant, who was the last Governor of Bombay to die within this Presidency while in office. During the seventy years that have elapsed since, there have been some sixteen permanent Governors besides eight temporary ones; but all of them have stood the strain and stress of office and the climate here, and have departed home if not in health at least in life. This is largely due, no doubt, to the growth of sanitation in Bombay, the head-quarters of the Governor, during these years. Our city has been made more healthy than of yore, and life here has been made more pleasant. But it is remarkable how few Governors died here in those early days when the unhealthiness of Bombay was notorious, and it was called the charnel house of Englishmen. It is true that five Governors of Bombay died within thirty years after the cession of the island to the English, from 1664 to 1694. But of these five only one, Sir Gervase Lucas, died in the island on 21st May, 1667. One, the very first Governor of Bombay, died several hundred miles away on the island of Angediva near Goa, being refused permission to land here by the Portuguese from whom he had come to receive this island on behalf of the English. The remaining three of the early Governors all died at Surat, among whom was the celebrated Gerald Aungier, one of our greatest and most far-sighted rulers. Ovington, writing of Bombay as he saw it in 1689, quotes the well-known proverb current among Englishmen on this island, that "two monsoons are the age of a man." But this fatality evidently did not apply to the Governors, however much it may have applied to lesser officials. For, ever since Ovington's days to our own, that is from 1689 to this year of grace 1908, for nearly two centuries and a quarter, only one Governor has died in the island, Jonathan Duncan, and he, too, died nearly a century and a quarter after the days of the ominous proverb. Duncan, too, can hardly be said to have died of the insalubrity of our city. No doubt, the climate had its baneful effect on him. But he may be said to have died of prolonged and incessant work and anxiety.

Thus Sir Gervase Lucas and Jonathan Duncan have been our only two Governors to die in Bombay while in office. During the entire eighteenth century only one Governor died at his post, Thomas Hodges: and he, too, died a hundred miles off on the coast at Bankot on 23rd February, 1771. Sir Robert Grant died at Dapuri, near Poona, where he had gone for the rains. He died of a sudden attack of apoplexy during fever. The house in which he died, which originally belonged to Major Ford, a brigadier of the last Peishwa, and was purchased by Sir John Malcolm for the Governor's residence, soon passed into disfavour on account of this melancholy event, and was eventually abandoned. Sir Robert had come out as Governor in 1835 when he was pretty well on in years, at the age of 55, and had not been in good health while he was here, though he had been born in this country at Calcutta in 1779 when his father, the celebrated Charles Grant, was in the Company's Bengal Civil Service. Like his father he was a great benefactor to the natives here, and did much for their education in this Presidency. At the time of his death he had prepared a scheme of medical education for Bombay, and the citizens assembled after his death decided to commemorate his name in this connection. The Medical College which he intended to found was afterwards called after him Grant College. He has other memorials too. The Colaba Causeway was completed under him, and Grant's Buildings, the huge pile at the end of this Causeway, keep his memory green among us in this connection. He also took a great interest in building roads, and one of the best known of these roads, Grant Road, has made his name a household word amongst the people of Bombay. Grant was like his father, who belonged to what Sydney Smith has rendered famous as the Clapham Sect, of strong religious tendencies, and is the author of some of our most popular hymns. In another column we give some interesting particulars about Sir Robert Grant's death, culled from contemporary sources.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE STAFF COLLEGE.

THE statement of the Commander-in-Chief at the Staff College gathering, will give satisfaction to keen and ambitious soldiers who will be glad to find that hereafter their entering the Staff College will not interfere with their chances of seeing service. Hitherto they have been debarred, but Lord Kitchener observed that one of the best training schools for an officer, is war itself, and His Excellency announced that he had directed that, in future, the fact of their being seconded as students at the Staff College shall no longer be a bar to officers accompanying their units on active service, whenever the opportunity arises. The ambition of every officer is, of course, to see as much service as may be possible, and he understood that, when there has appeared to be any prospect of expeditions on the Frontier, Officers have been afraid to compete for the Staff College, lest, by doing so, they should have the mortification of remaining behind while their regiments were fighting. "That cannot happen in the future," said Lord Kitchener and we may therefore expect both keen and able men applying for admission to the College.

SIR O'MOOR CREAGH.

THE recent promotion of Sir O'Moor Creagh, V.C., over the head of a senior, to the rank of full General has naturally given rise to some comment. He is, however, a very popular officer and by his tact and natural good humour was able to smooth over many misunderstandings which will so often occur when the armies of more than one nation are acting in coalition, as was the case in China in 1900. There are those who served with him there who can tell of many an incident where international jealousy had created an awkward situation which would have led to further and more serious complications but for the presence of Sir O'Moore Creagh. He has the innate wit of his country; for needless to say he is an Irishman.

MR. ALWYN TURNER has an extension, as Government Advocate, Punjab, until April next.

PROPOSALS are under the consideration of the Punjab Government, for the reorganisation of the Government Engineering College, Lahore.

A PRESS Communique states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. M. Symns, M. A., to be an Inspector of Schools in the Indian Educational Service, Burma.

PROFESSOR Ranade, who went from Bombay to take charge of the Technical Department of the Bengal National College, Calcutta, has resigned and returns to Bombay.

THE "Pioneer" hears that the Amir of Kabul is imposing fines upon, and otherwise punishing, such of his subjects as are proved to have participated in the recent frontier fighting. Lists of offenders have been called for from various villages.

IN the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury concluded the trial of Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, editor, proprietor, and publiser of the "Kal," a Marathi weekly newspaper printed in Poona, who was charged, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and with promoting ill feeling between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. Justice Davar having concluded his summing-up to the jury, the latter retired for consultation; and on their return into Court after nearly two hours, the Foreman stated that the jury unanimously found the accused guilty on both charges, but as the majority of the jury were of opinion that the accused was actuated by motives of patriotism, they strongly recommended him to mercy. Accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months on the first charge and four months on the second, the sentences to run consecutively.

THIS month Dr. Barnardo's Homes are celebrating their Forty-third Anniversary, and the June issue of their well-illustrated Magazine, "Night and Day," gives many details of the function. It is to take place at the Girls' Garden City, Barkingside, on Saturday, 20th June. On the preceding day Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany will unveil a Memorial to the late Dr. Barnardo, situated in the centre of the village. As a supplement to the Annual Report, to be presented on the occasion of this Fête, a "Barnardo Map" or "Chart of Child-Rescue" will be issued, and this will show, marked by a red dot, every City, Town and Village throughout England and Wales from which the Homes have admitted a child or children since 1884. The wonderful story of rescue with which the name of Dr. Barnardo will always be associated seems to grow in interest in each successive chapter. Eight thousand boys and girls are now under the wing of the Homes, and not far short of three thousand admissions took place last year alone. Their count of emigrants is over a thousand annually. A gratis copy of this Magazine will be sent to any address on application to the Head Offices (18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.) Mr. Owen Seamen, Editor of "Punch," discourses in its pages on "The Social Aspects of Child Saving," and urges strongly the claims of the Homes upon his fellow citizens; and there are many other interesting features. To feed the children alone costs £240 a day, and this is the "dead season" for the Homes.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

FINANCIAL REFORM IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Cotton Congress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 19.

The German Imperial Diet at its next session in the autumn of this year will have to face the thorny question of a thorough-going Reform of the Financial System of the German Empire. After the salaries of the officials have been raised by this Diet, Germany has arrived at a Deficit of 20 Million Pounds in the yearly Budget of the Imperial Finances. If we ask how was it possible that a regular Deficit could grow up in the times of marked prosperity the explanation is not far to seek. In the first place the distribution of Revenue and Expenditure between the federal States and the Empire of Germany is such that the natural increase of burdens fell upon the Imperial Treasury while the sources of Revenue left to the Central authorities were of a less elastic kind and could not follow suit. There is no disputing the point that parsimony was not practised as the mother of all virtues; not only the Army and Navy but also the multitudinous branches of Social Legislation were provided for with a liberal hand, regardless of the financial situation. From many sides the reproach is therefore laid on the German Diet that the first principles of sound finance have been neglected and that the attempts at creating new Income for the Imperial Treasury have been remarkable failures. One instance is remarkable enough. When the new Customs Tariff was under discussion, it was also recommended on account of the higher Revenue it was sure to yield. But what did the majority of the German Diet? At once the idea was brought forth that for a number of years the excess of Revenue from the Customs Service over the old System was to be accumulated as a Reserve fund for the widows and orphans of the workmen. Already 2 3-4 Million Pounds could be laid for this purpose in the course of the first two or three years. But by this method of saving money for the benefit of a future generation while the coffers of the Treasury were empty, nothing else but an alarming Deficit could be arrived at. It is now calculated at 20 Million Pounds a year, a nice sum to be sure.

HOW IT WILL BE MET,

is not so difficult to divine. The Secretary of the Treasury Baron Sydow made in the spring of this year a long round from one federal State to the other, holding interviews with the respective Ministers of Finance and exchanging views with the leaders of the various parties in the Imperial Diet. These conferences were of course strictly private and confidential. But one cannot be wrong in foretelling what the final result will be. It is notorious that the apparent financial weakness of the German Empire is entirely caused by the decentralisation of the administrative system in the Empire as a whole and in the federal States. All direct taxes are reserved to the federal States and must not, under any circumstances, be interfered with by the Imperial authorities. Instead the Empire is to collect its Revenue from the Customs dues and from the Excise Duty. But even in this respect a narrow limitation is imperative, because the Veto of Bavaria may easily upset the whole plan. Even more than in other countries a heavy excise duty on beer would yield a large Revenue in Germany. But as the Bavarians object to it, not only does the favourite beverage escape with a slight imposition, but the Northern States of Germany derive from this exemption the justification that other drinks which are more popular with their population, especially concentration alcoholic spirits must not bear the Imperial burden alone; for thereby they would be handicapped in their competition with the Bavarian beer. Then there is the theoretical antagonism of the Conservative parties against every increase of direct taxes and of the Liberals against higher Excise Duties. Really a German Minister of Finance steers always between the dangerous rocks of Scylla and Charybdis. Nevertheless we cannot doubt that the urgent necessity of the moment will sink all differences of opinion in a fair Compromise. The 20 million pounds of new Revenue will be found anyhow. Probably the Compromise will be arrived at by the Liberals conceding higher excise duties on tobacco, beer and brandy and the Conservatives waiving their objections to reasonable death duties. For in these respects Germany is much behind other countries. England levies from the same quantity of tobacco five times as much Revenue and from the same measure of alcoholic spirits eight times as much as the German Empire. Of bequests from nearest of kin Germany imposes nothing while in England a considerable Item of the Inland Revenue is represented by these duties. As Germany is nowadays one of the wealthiest countries, the required money will be easily forthcoming, if the party considerations and the particularistic objections are set aside. The next session is likely to bring the long postponed solution of the problem of financial Reform. That lively parliamentary debates will indicate the reluctance of all parties to give up their impressive programme, goes without saying.

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

Not less than 500 Delegates representing sixteen nations (among them for the first time some Japanese gentlemen) assembled at the fifth International Cotton Congress held in Paris from June 1st to 3rd. It is however, not this external growth alone that gives to the organisation created five years ago by the public-spirited chairman of the Manchester Master Cotton Spinners' Association Mr. Macara its importance; the practical bearing of the resolutions passed at this meeting is likely to have a rejuvenating influence on the whole trade.

In the first place the efforts of these representatives of the whole cotton trade are directed against the abuses of a reckless speculation that in the last few years has grown up in the United States and subjected one of the most important raw materials of all industry to wild fluctuations of prices. Not long ago even the combined struggle of all Spinners and Weavers against the bulls of the American market was generally declared hopeless, because Egyptian and Indian crops could not directly affect the quotations for the American produce. As some spinners, especially on the European Continent, were making advances to the American fibre, they could not avail themselves of the chance of [illegible] cotton in the last few years. Only one way for coping with the American speculators promised to effectually stop the arbitrary raising of prices practiced in America. That was the simultaneous reduction of working hours in all spinning establishments when-ever the prices dictated by the American speculators became outrageous. At last some beginning has now been made in this direction. The Federation of Swiss Master Spinners resolved to introduce short hours for the two months of June and July of this year at the rate of 5 to 6. At the same time negotiations are in progress between the German and the English Spinners to come to an agreement about a similar limitation of their working time, so that the calculation of the American dealers about the extent of the required quantity of cotton may be upset, if need be. It is, however obvious that this weapon, even if an agreement should be arrived at, is

A TWO-EDGED SWORD

that cuts as well into the flesh of the Master Spinners and their workmen; only despair in the possibility of otherwise applicable measures would justify such a stoppage. It was therefore greeted with great applause at the Congress, when two other ways of procedure were recommended. The Swiss Delegate Herr Lang proposed a resolution that a Committee should be appointed for accumulating at the expense of the whole trade large stores of raw cotton that may be thrown on the market only when the American quotations jumped by many points in succession. Then the Spinners could for some time be accommodated by the iron stock reserved for this emergency so that the mills could be kept going for a couple of weeks without paying the exorbitant prices demanded by the speculators. A preparatory Committee has already been appointed and definite proposals will be laid before the next Congress. A second remedy is now coming into sight from a most unexpected quarter. In Africa a staple is produced that resembles the American cotton near enough to take its place. Especially the experimental plantations in German East Africa have shown satisfactory results. For the time being the quantity sent from that quarter to the World's Market is still insignificant. But in future the British and French possessions in Africa will produce the same species that has been well acclimatised in the Dark Continent. By an expert, Herr Moritz, Schanz of Chemnitz, it was proved to the satisfaction of the Congress that within a few years when the railway system will have been finished, a couple of hundred thousands of Bales could be expected from Africa and that this quantity would be sufficient to regulate prices in ordinary years. Encouraged by these prospects the Congress resolved also that in the three most important Cotton Exchanges of Europe, at Liverpool, Havre and Bremen, identical articles of agreement for the sale and purchase of raw cotton ought to be introduced and that Raw Cotton was to be sold exclusively by net weight and not by Bale inclusive of packing. At any rate this fifth International Cotton Congress has shown the general resolution of the Spinners to take up the fight against the arbitrariness of the new privileged American speculators.

NOTES.

King Gustavus V of Sweden during his short stay in Berlin, besides going through a very long programme, found the time for paying a visit to the new Commercial High School and making himself acquainted with its whole organisation. Only the Swedish Minister to Berlin and a few Swedish officers were in attendance. One of the Professors with whom the King happened to be personally acquainted conducted the Royal party through the whole building and the President of the Institution read a paper on its organisation. When taking leave His Majesty expressed his determination, to have a similar institution founded at Stockholm very soon after his return home.

About the condition of the German Chemical Industry in 1907 the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce gives some interesting statements in its Annual Report. The demand for chemical products was exceedingly brisk and in some specialties jumped much above the most optimistic expectations. Even the American crisis did not considerably interfere with the prosperity of this trade. Most progressive was again the development of the coal-tar colour industry. The only drawback the Chamber finds in the new English Patent Regulations that came in force on August 28th, 1907. Thereby German Patentees are threatened with losing their English Patent Rights unless they manufacture, within a year, the privileged article in England or show cause why they were prevented from doing so. In many cases this affiliation of chemical works on English soil is hardly possible within such a short time, while generally it may be very irksome and unprofitable. The Chamber of Commerce recommends the conclusion of an Anglo-German Treaty after the model of the Italian-German and German-Swiss ones, which free the patentees of both parties from the obligation of having their patent articles manufactured in the country where they are registered.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—Arrivals, July 8.—Major Dunde, The Royal Scots, from Deolali.

Colonel Westropp, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.

Lieutenant Palmer, 113th Inf., from Satara.

Lieut.-Colonel Blakeny, 3rd Skinner's Horse, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES, July 8.—Maj.-Genl. Woolcombe, C. B., Staff, to England.

Lieut.-Colonel Blakeny, 3rd Skinner's Horse, to England.

Colonel Westropp, S. and T. Corps, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Major Jamieson, Recruiting Staff Officer, is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment, to the 30th November, 1909.

Captain G. A. Smith, Royal Field Artillery, Adjutant, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, is transferred to the Home establishment, on promotion to the rank of Major.

Approval has been given to the transfer of Lieutenant Powell, from the 103rd to the 105th Infantry, and of Lieutenant Munton, from the 105th to the 103rd Infantry.

Sir Louis Dane is appointed Honorary Colonel of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles and Punjab Light Horse.

The death is reported of Captain R. L. Hagger, Indian Medical Service, at Jacobabad yesterday from concussion of the brain, the result of an accident.

Colonel Headlam, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master General, Chief of Staff's Division, *vice* Colonel Peyton, appointed to the Command of the Meerut Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel F. C. Colomb, 6th Gurkhas, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Division.

The [illegible] of stations between the 78th and 4th Batteries of Royal Field Artillery, ordered for the current year, is cancelled.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER ANDERSON Rutherford died on Wednesday, June 17, at his house, 9 Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh. Having entered the Army in 1846, he took part in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 and the North-West Frontier expedition of 1852-53. He retired in 1882 as a lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Staff Corps.

CHINA'S ADVANCEMENT.

BANQUET OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Sir R. Hart on Future Problems.

AN INTERESTING PIECE OF HISTORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 8.

The China Association gave a banquet in honour of Sir Robert Hart last evening at which H. E. Wang-tah-Sieh, the Chinese Minister, and Lord FitzMaurice were among the guests.

Lord Charles Scott, in proposing the health of Sir Robert Hart, said that the Association had never before honoured so distinguished a guest.

Sir Robert Hart in his reply said that he was confident that the coming years would show that China had been quietly storing the energy of ages to meet her new environment. China was prepared to face the problems of the future. She would ultimately show herself among the front powers and would prove a great factor in history.

Sir Robert begged for continued sympathy and moral support for China.

If the Customs Department had achieved any good for China or the world, much was due, he said, to the harmony and loyalty of the Chinese.

Lord FitzMaurice, in responding for the guests, said it was not the fault of the Foreign Office in 1885 that Sir Robert Hart was not ranked among diplomatists. Lord Granville offered him a post which Sir Robert accepted, but subsequently declined, from a high and honourable sense of duty.

TRADE RETURNS FOR JUNE.

Huge Decrease in Exports.

IRON AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Trade Returns for the month of June show decreases of £1,669,263 and £4,157,930, imports and exports respectively.

The latter included decreases in iron and steel of one million pounds, and in yarns and textiles of £1,981,781.

THE LEGATION AT TEHERAN.

Question of the Guard of Troops.

THE BRITISH PROTEST.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Dillon, in the House of Commons, this afternoon, said that the Government had protested against the placing of troops around the British Legation at Teheran. He hoped the matter would be satisfactorily adjusted, but it was not yet concluded.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Early Debate Fixed.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons, to-day, that the Indian Budget would probably be taken on July 22nd.

THE U. S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Departure for New Zealand.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The United States Pacific Fleet has sailed from San Francisco for New Zealand.

SUBMARINES RECORD RUN.

From Dover to the Forth.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In connection with the Naval Manœuvres, seventeen submarines, steaming from Dover to the Firth of Forth, have accomplished a record run.

THE SAIGON POISONING CONSPIRACY.

Native Non-Coms. Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Three native non-commissioned officers have been sentenced to death in connection with the poisoning of two hundred European soldiers at Saigon.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The death is announced of Major-General Shaw Stewart, a Director of the South Indian Railway.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Surrey has beaten Northamptonshire at Northampton by an innings and fifteen runs.

GREAT FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Three Thousand Buildings Destroyed.

ARSENAL EXPLOSION DAMAGES A CRUISER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

A fire has been raging for two days at Port-au-Prince.

Three thousand buildings have been destroyed and thousands of people are homeless and without food.

The Arsenal exploded, severely damaging the French Cruiser "Chasseloup-Laubat," whose crew were helping to fight the conflagration.

THE MOTOR GRAND PRIX.

Huge Speed Maintained.

TWO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Three German cars, a Mercedes and two Benz cars, are the winners of the Motor Grand Prix over the Dieppe Circuit.

The winning Mercedes covered 480 miles in 413 minutes.

Forty-nine competitors of all nations took part.

A Panhard-Levassor car left the track, when descending a hill at sixty miles an hour, dashed into a tree and was upset. The driver and engineer were killed.

A Weigel car also overturned and the driver, an Englishman named Harrison, had to be taken to hospital.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Spread of Indiscipline.

LORD BERESFORD'S APPEAL TO THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, JULY 8.

With reference to the signal incident, the "Standard" says that Lord Charles Beresford afterwards signalled to Sir Percy Scott that he was quite correct in disobeying the signal for the evolution.

The impression prevails that the incident may lead to a reconciliation between the two Admirals.

LATER.

The "Morning Post" says that the publication of the story of Lord Charles Beresford's signal constitutes a fresh instance of the spread of indiscipline and the first duty of the Admiralty is to ascertain and punish the offender.

The "Post" adds: "Those mindful of Lord Charles Beresford's services will not sit quiet and see the Navy's spirit overthrown by sensational paragraphs."

It is asserted at Devonport that Lord Charles Beresford will ask the Admiralty to institute a full enquiry into his grievances, otherwise he will resign at the end of the manœuvres and enter Parliament.

THE CANADIAN HARVEST.

The Largest on Record.

LONDON, JULY 8.

All the Canadian crops promise to be the largest in the history of the Dominion.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

The Democratic Convention.

REPUBLICANS DENOUNCED.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Twelve thousand people attended the opening of the Democratic Convention at Denver.

The temporary Chairman delivered a forcible speech in which he denounced the failure of the Republicans to carry out a single measure which they professed to advocate.

THE IRISH LOAN.

Subscribed Many Times Over.

LONDON, JULY 8.

It is understood that the Irish Land Loan has been over-subscribed many times, but largely on speculative account.

SIR A. MACDONNELL'S PEERAGE.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Sir Antony Macdonnell on his elevation to the Peerage becomes Baron Macdonnell of Swinford.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Official Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The official programme for next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy comprises—(1) the discussion and passing, on the motion of Mr. Meston, of the Local Authorities Loan Bill and (2) the introduction by Mr. Harvey of (a) The Assam Labour Emigration Bill and (b) the Bill to Amend the Indian Emigration Act.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

THE MANICKTOLA BOMB CASE.

Khudiram Bose's Appeal.

SHANTI NARAIN CONVICTED.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

Fifteen witnesses were examined in the Manicktola bomb case yesterday. They were examined with a view to identify various prisoners and documents.

The following appears in the "Bengali," dated Rungpur, July 7th:—

The case in which Babus Ishan Chandra Chakravarty, Ashutosh Majumdar, and Mohendra Lall Lahiri have been charged, with making preparations and committing a dacoity, under Sections 399 and 402, I. P. C., came on for hearing, before Mr. Vas, in the District Magistrate's Court.

The Sub-Inspector, who appeared for the Crown, applied for a fortnight's remand, as the police investigation was not completed. The case was accordingly adjourned till the 21st instant, the accused being enlarged on bail, as before. The Court-room was crowded.

At the High Court to-day an application was made on behalf of Phan Indra Nath Mitter, printer of the "Yugantar," who has been committed to the High Court Sessions on the charge of exciting disaffection, to have the commitment quashed.

After hearing Mr. Haldar, the prisoner's counsel, Justices Brett and Ryves admitted the appeal, but expressed doubt if they had the power to order the removal of a case which had already been committed to, and was on the file of, the High Court Sessions.

Khudiram Bose's appeal came before Justices Brett and Ryves at the High Court to-day.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Bose, Vakil, who appeared for him, relied mainly on their Lordships permitting the withdrawal of the prisoner's plea of guilty in the Sessions Court and accepting his petition of appeal, in which Khudiram says he made the statement before the Magistrate in order to save Dinesh Chander Roy, who committed suicide at Mokameh, which he alleges Dinesh did because he was absolutely guilty or threw the bomb himself and fearing Khudiram, if arrested, would disclose everything and he (Dinesh) would be punished.

The Vakil had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

The "Bande Mataram" says nearly Rs. 8,000 has been subscribed to the Arabindo Ghose Defence Fund.

ALLAHABAD.

The "Swarajya" Case.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

In the "Swarajya" sedition case, Mr. McNair delivered judgment on Wednesday. The accused, Shanti Narain, was found guilty on both counts. On the first he has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or a further three months' imprisonment, and on the second he has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 500, or a further three months' imprisonment. The sentences are to run consecutively.

Mr McNair stated that the seditious nature of the articles had been thoroughly proved, and said their effect on readers must be to excite feelings of hatred against the Government at a time when the political atmosphere was far from serene. Such was the intent of the accused in a marked degree, because he had been already warned by the Government in regard to publishing an article in February last entitled "Famine and its Last Remedy," in which the Government was held up to ridicule and contempt and Indians were exhorted to water the ground of arts and industries with the nectar of Swadeshism, and if necessary, with their blood also. Notwithstanding this warning, the accused had, within three months of it, written these two far stronger articles. He had deliberately ridden for a fall. He (Mr. McNair) found him guilty on both counts of the charge.

The Court was practically empty when judgment was delivered, only the Government Advocate (Mr. Wallach) and the Court officials being present.

TINNEVELLY.

Chidambaram Removed to Coimbatore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 8.

A Tinnevelly correspondent telegraphs that Chidambaram Pillay, who was yesterday sentenced to transportation for life, has been sent by to-day's mail to Coimbatore jail as the authorities apprehended his detention here would be detrimental to the public peace. He was brought to the Tinnevelly Bridge Railway station in a carriage under strong guard and lodged in the railway police station till the arrival of the train. Very special precautions were taken by the authorities, armed policemen being posted at short intervals both inside and outside the station premises. Under instructions from the Traffic Manager, no platform tickets were issued to-day. Same rule will prevail to-morrow also. On the platform were present Mr. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, and a large number of police.

The accused who was dressed in a convict's clothes, was put in a third class compartment.

Mr. A. F. Pinhey, Additional Sessions Judge, left Tinnevelly by the same train, being seen off by Mr. L. M. Wynch, Collector, who arrived a few minutes before the departure of the train.

The National Emporium was closed yesterday as a sign of mourning for Chidambaram's conviction. Sankaranarayana Pillai, the proprietor, appeared in Court with crepe on his coat. The town is quiet and it is unlikely there will be a disturbance, as apprehended by the police.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The "Bande Mataram," commenting on the sentence on Chidambaram Pillai, says: "Let there be no weeping for this great and noble son of India. His weak body, which is to-day and may not be to-morrow, may rot in prison, but his spirit will move over the still waters of the life of his nation, creating new energies for the glory of God and the salvation of man."

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Sir Robert Grant, the "Friend of Bombay."

As to-day is the seventieth anniversary of the death at Poona of Sir Robert Grant one of the best of the Governors of Bombay, we may briefly recount the circumstances of that melancholy event, and also give a short sketch of his life. He was the last of our Governors, as we have said in our leading columns, to die in office within our Presidency, and during the seventy years that have since elapsed, we had never an occasion to mourn the death of a ruler of Bombay here. But in those days the Presidency had to mourn twice within a single generation the untimely end of two of its Governors. Jonathan Duncan had died in Bombay on 11th August 1811, and twenty-seven years later followed an equally worthy though not equally distinguished ruler. One who had witnessed both these melancholy events wrote to the "Bombay Courier" of the day about these two men and drew a parallel between their characters. We can only quote the concluding sentence of his highly interesting communication. "Future Governors may look to the tomb of Duncan and the grave of Sir Robert Grant, and may envy them under every future circumstance of happiness, whatever it may be, the well-won epithet they each so eminently deserved of being the 'friend of Bombay.'"

Sir Robert Grant had come out in the beginning of 1835 and had to wait for nearly three months in Bombay before he could succeed Lord Clare as Governor, as the latter did not give up his office till the day of his departure, 17-March. He had passed three years in Bombay in indifferent health, and was in his fourth year of Governorship when death overtook him. He left Bombay in his usual health on June 19 for Poona, to pass the monsoon there. After a few weeks' stay at Dapuri, two miles from Poona, where Government House in those days was situated, he caught a chill, having imprudently ridden out during a heavy fall of rain and suffered from an attack of fever. This attack abated and he was on a fair way towards recovery, when he suffered a relapse, his brain became affected by a sudden apoplectic fit and he sank under its effects on Monday July 9. Sir John Pollard Willoughby an able Bombay Civilian, whom Dalhousie called the 'decus columenque rerum' in the Bombay Government when he was here on a visit in 1850, was the Secretary in attendance on Sir R. Grant, and he sent a report on the sad occurrence which he witnessed to Lestock Reid, the Chief Secretary to Government. This report was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary of July 10, with the remark that it pays "so just a tribute to the late Governor's public and private character, that the Government will best do honour to his memory, and meet the mournful interest of all classes, by publishing that report in the sentiments of which they fully participate. The virtues of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant sprang from the high aim he took in all his duties to do the will of God."

Willoughby in the course of this report which is dated Dapuri, July 9, stated: "I had sent a letter to the post forwarding one from Dr. Brown confirming in every respect, the favourable intelligence contained in my report of yesterday respecting the lamented deceased. About an hour before his death he was sitting up in excellent spirits and apparently in better health than he was since he was first taken ill; when alas! as has since been ascertained, he was relieved from his sufferings, in consequence, by a 'post mortem' examination, of a sudden effusion on the surface of the brain, producing apoplexy. This melancholy event occurred about 5 p.m. this day. I am too much overcome by the painful emotions excited by this sad disappointment of the hopes which were entertained of our beloved Governor's recovery to enlarge on the great loss which the public has sustained by the demise of this distinguished and highly gifted individual. His removal from a scene where he had already effected so much good, and in which, had it pleased God to spare him, this country (to which he had from the earliest period of his valuable life devoted so much of his attention, and to the advancement of whose interests he had, during the last three years, applied himself with an energy and devotion which none but those in immediate intercourse with him can rightly understand or appreciate) would have greatly benefited, is deeply to be deplored. Neither am I to dwell upon the exalted virtues that adorned the private life of our respected Governor. His unbounded benevolence, his sincere but unostentatious piety, his enlarged philanthropy, are too well-known to require the aid of my feeble pen. I feel myself quite incompetent to do justice to his many public and private virtues, but I feel confident that those with whom he was associated in the government of this Presidency, and who have, therefore, had an opportunity of witnessing the eminent ability and zeal with which he discharged the functions of his high office, and the goodness and purity of his private life, will deeply lament his death, and sincerely sympathise with his family on the occasion of this severe dispensation of Providence. I must not omit to mention that Dr. Brown's attentions throughout our lamented Governor's illness were unremitting, and that all that human skill could effect in order to prolong his valuable life was resorted to by the above officer, aided by Mr. Ducat the Civil Surgeon at Poona." This eloquent tribute of a young subordinate, who had worked under him, was endorsed by the late Governor's colleagues in the Government and, as already stated, published as their own tribute also in the Government Gazette announcing the death. Willoughby, it may be stated, rose afterwards to the highest places in the Bombay Government, walking in Grant's benevolent footsteps and distinguishing himself everywhere, but most in Kathiawar by his humane efforts in suppressing female infanticide, in which philanthropic work he ranks with Jonathan Duncan.

The remains of Sir Robert were brought to Poona and buried on 10 July at St. Mary's Church there, with all the honour due to him. It is to be regretted that the Cathedral has no memorial of this eminently Christian Governor. But in Christ Church at Byculla there is a monument erected to his memory by the mercantile community of Bombay as represented by the Chamber of Commerce, which had been established under his auspices only two years previously in 1836. The senior Civilian Member of Council, James Farish, became Acting Governor on 11th July. The junior member, George Anderson, now became senior, and John Dunlop was promoted to the Council as its junior member. As an instance of the slowness with which even important news travelled in those days, it may be mentioned that though Sir Robert died on 9 July, authentic information of this event had not reached England till the end of September, a even then the Chairman of the Court of Directors, on being questioned about the rumour of the death, at a meeting held on 26th September, could only say that "private accounts to that effect have been received, but we have no information which could justify us in stating that such was actually the fact." However, authentic information arrived soon after, and the sad news damped the courage of English politicians, without previous experience of India like Sir R. Grant, from going out as Governor. The Company had some difficulty in finding a suitable man fresh from English life, and after some negociations had to be content with appointing their own former servant, Sir James Rivett Carnac, who arrived here on 31st May, 1839, and took over the Governorship from James Farish who acted in it for nearly a year.

Three weeks after the Governor's death a meeting was called on 28th July by the Sheriff, George Simpson, in the Town Hall of the citizens of Bombay, to express their great sorrow and also to take measures for preserving his memory among them. It is recorded that "this meeting was more numerously and respectably attended than any other of a similar kind ever held in this place, upwards of 800 being present." The Lord Bishop, Dr. Carr, presided and the Acting Governor was also present. Various speakers enlarged on the qualities of the late Governor which touched them most. Thus, Mr. Brownrigg, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke about his services to commerce, Colonel Wood about his interest in steam communication with Europe, and Dr. Wilson about his exertions on behalf of native education. Willoughby took occasion from his personal knowledge to defend him against the charge of indolence. Juggonath Sunkerset, a wealthy and influential native, whose name was henceforward for nearly thirty years to loom large in civic affairs, testified to the great regard in which the late Governor was held by all the native communities, and moved that his memory be kept in connection with the Medical College about to be provided by Government. His words on the occasion are memorable. "I cannot conceive," said Jaggonath almost prophetically, "any act we could possibly perform in commemoration of the amiable deceased which would be so gratifying to his manes and so likely to perpetuate his renown for philanthropy and kind-heartedness to our children's children, as the foundation of a medical college, to be designated after him, whom we so deeply and with so much justice deplore.' The children's children contemplated by Jaggonath have now grown up, and they know of the renown and philanthropy of Sir Robert, chiefly through the medical college called after him Grant College. Jamsetji Jijibhoy, then not yet a knight nor a baronet, also spoke, and Rs. 11,615 were subscribed on the spot. In a few weeks the subscriptions rose to more than Rs. 30,000.

A short sketch of Grant's career may be appended, especially as he has found as yet no biography, and as the usual biographical dictionaries pass him over in silence! He was the second son of Charles Grant, the Indian philanthropist and statesman who did so much for the improvement of the people of India. He was born in 1779 at Calcutta, where his father was Secretary to the Board of Trade at the time. At eleven years of age he was sent to England and did not return to India till his appointment as Governor at the age of 55. He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He took his B. A. in 1801 as third Wrangler and second Chancellor's Medallist. He was called to the Bar in 1807. After practising at the Bar for some time, he became one of the Commissioners of bankrupts. In 1818 he entered Parliament and sat in the Commons for various places till 1834 when he was appointed to Bombay. In 1830 when his brother Lord Glenelg became President of the Board of Control, he became one of its Commissioners and thus began to take part in Indian affairs. He distinguished himself by his persistent championship of the cause of the Jews whose civil disabilities he tried hard to repeal. He twice moved successfully in the Commons a bill for such repeal, but the Lords rejected it. The Jewish disabilities were not repealed till twenty years after his death in 1858; but Grant's persistent advocacy was frequently acknowledged by the Jewish community of London. In 1832 he became Judge Advocate-General and in June 1834 was appointed Governor of Bombay, as Lord Clare had expressed a desire to come away before his period was over. In August he was knighted and received the Grand Cross of the now extinct Order in England of Hanover. He had previously in 1831 been sworn as Privy Councillor. Sir Robert Grant was also an author, his chief work being a sketch of the History of the East India Company, published in 1813 at the time of the renewal of the Charter in that year. After his death his brother published a posthumous collection of sacred poems containing some of the best known and most beautiful of modern hymns, several of which have found a place in "Hymns, Ancient and Modern." He left two sons, one of whom was the late Sir Charles Grant who was for some time Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and afterwards Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

A COPYRIGHT CASE.

Fails through Plaintiff's Bankruptcy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

The copyright case of James V. Lee, pending in the Court of Mr. C. Rustomji, District Judge, Allahabad, has just terminated. The plaintiff in the suit, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. James, Army Coach of Bedford, published in England a military work entitled "Modern Strategy," and the defendant, Dr. J. Fitzerald Lee, the well-known army tutor of the Punjab, published at Allahabad a similar work entitled "Strategy," which plaintiff alleged was a gross infringement of the copyright in his work. Colonel James claimed Rs. 10,000 damages and asked an injunction to stop the further sale of Dr. Lee's book and rendition of accounts.

The defendant, who was represented by Messrs. Hamilton and Chiene, submitted that there was no infringement of copyright and that the suit should fail, because Colonel James was a bankrupt and has no status to sue.

On the date fixed for settlement of issues Dr. Satish Chunder Banerji and Mr. P. L. Banerji, on behalf of plaintiff, put in an application stating that Colonel James was bankrupt, and as the Trustee in Bankruptcy was not impleaded as party, the suit was likely to fail. They therefore applied, under Section 373, Criminal Procedure Code, for the withdrawal of the present suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit afterwards.

The District Judge granted the application of withdrawal and awarded the defendant his costs.

TEMPERANCE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The British Beer Breweries Syndicate, Limited, have established a branch brewery in Calcutta which begins work on the 15th instant.

In consequence of the Temperance agitation and the Licensing Committee's report, liquor shops will be largely reduced in Calcutta. Eleven have already closed. European hotels will also probably be dealt with.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE INDIAN DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

Lord Curzon deplored party dissensions on Indian questions in the House of Commons, and proceeded, forthwith, to make a good, fighting, partisan speech from his seat in the House of Lords. But partisanship was not its worst fault. He perpetrated a number of amazing indiscretions, for which he richly deserved the castigation which was inflicted on him by Lord Morley. His references to the Amir formed the most objectionable part of his speech. He found it consistent with his patriotism and with the unexceptionable principles, which he is fond of professing, to embarrass the Government at a time when they were anxiously awaiting the monarch's signature to the clauses relating to Afghanistan in the Anglo-Russian convention. His defence of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, whom he represented as a martyr to duty, was, in a manner, a vindication of the policy of stern repression, which he advocated in the ill-fated letter to the "Times." Lord Curzon indulged in a piece of gratuitous criticism, when he said that to enlarge the Legislative Councils of India, to the point of putting the British in a minority, would be almost suicidal folly, because nothing can be farther from the thought of the present Government, and Viscount Morley has declared more than once that the cardinal principle to be observed in all his reforms was that the British supremacy must be maintained. Lord Curzon's adjuration to the Secretary of State that "Europeans in India wanted the promise that he would maintain law and order, carried out effectually, and not in instalments," savoured almost of impertinence. Why, both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy have been directing all their efforts towards the maintenance of law and order. And why should the promise be given to Europeans alone? Are not the natives, at least, equally interested? I wonder if Lord Curzon belongs to the minority, happily a small one, that would resort to barbarous methods of subjugation, "vi et armis," without any reference to Indian demands and aspirations! The policy of "thorough," so beloved of Strafford, is far out of date. Besides being positively cruel and iniquitous, it would drive the lawless to greater desperation, and fill the ranks of the Moderates with dismay. It is certainly necessary to suppress sedition and violence with a very strong hand. But it is also necessary to apply the remedy at the root of the evil. "We have no choice but to persevere in the path of reform; we cannot escape our own history. We cannot leave the course marked out by the conscience of Great Britain in dealing with alien races, and the longer the reforms are postponed, the greater will be the ultimate difficulty." These are golden words of the Indian minister. Progress is inevitable. Reforms, suited to the organic condition of the State, and therefore gradual and cautious, must come. We may be thankful that Lord Curzon is not here to deal with the situation for which he is himself, in no small degree, responsible. He now disclaims the sole responsibility for the partition of Bengal, and tries to throw the onus on Lord Ampthill, who officiated for him as Viceroy for a brief period. His Lordship, as might have been expected, repudiated emphatically this belated accusation. Although Lord Curzon has now come forward to address the spectre, which he has raised, in the words of Macbeth,—"Thou canst not say I did it!"—he had never said, or suggested before, that the partition, in the shape it had ultimately assumed, was not his own handiwork, but was quite different from what he had originally planned. If the change was not to his liking, why was he in such an indecent haste to pass the measure on the eve of his retirement from India?

LEADERSHIP OF THE PARSIS.

There is a chance of the question of the leadership of the Parsis being amicably settled, after all. It has excited much feeling, and requisitions and counter-requisitions are going about, hunting for the signatures of all and sundry. It has often been said of the Parsis, sometimes in disparagement, that they are very clannish by nature; yet, paradoxical as it may seem, although they instinctively rally together and close their ranks in the face of a common danger, they have a wonderful capacity for wrangling and dividing over questions of communal interest. Desiring to avert a schism in his small community, Sir Jehangeer Cowasji Jehangeer convened lately a meeting of a few leading Parsis, representing both sides, at his house; and it is understood that, mainly through the advice and influence of Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. Justice Davar, a satisfactory compromise has been arrived at. I shall not be surprised if the idea of the formal election of a leader will now be finally abandoned. The new Baronet deserves great credit for the initiative he has taken in bringing about a satisfactory termination of an unseemly dispute, and I regard this as a happy augury of the interest he will take hereafter in the welfare of his community. One way out of the difficulty, which suggests itself to me, is that the Parsis, in public meeting assembled, may thank the Governor for his sympathetic message to the family of Sir Jamsetjee, adding that Government will be pleased to hold it in as high regard and esteem, as they have done hitherto. Such an expression of opinion will virtually serve the object of those who are in favour of a leader, and will impress Government with the unanimous sense of the community in regard to this family and its representative.

A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The public have great hopes that Sir George Clarke will leave a distinct mark on his administration by introducing sound and wholesome reforms in the system of education. He sees that one direction in which it needs reforming is its development on its commercial and practical side. It is proposed to establish a School of Commerce on the European model in Bombay, and the opinion of representative bodies has been invited on it. The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay has, accordingly, presented its views to Government which, in consequence of their practical value, will doubtless receive careful consideration. I am in hearty accord with the Chamber that the technical scholarships given to Indians for study in Europe and America must not be given up, as suggested by Government, in order to provide funds for the school. The scholarships are rather an essential complement of a comprehensive scheme of commercial education, and they should be continued in order that brilliant and promising students may be enabled to complete and round off the education received in India. In these days of Swadeshism run mad, it is one more gratifying evidence of the sobriety of Bombay that this Chamber cannot shut its eyes to the superior quality of teaching which European and American Universities are capable of imparting. Every sensible citizen will endorse the Chamber's opinion that "where a choice is to be made between the proposed Bombay school or other Universities, my Committee would sooner give preference to the latter than the former. The

ITS AIM AND SCOPE.

The proposed institution is wanted, not so much for the manufacture of clerks, book-keepers and accountants for commercial houses,—although that will be one of its aims,—as for turning out competent traders, merchants, bankers and financiers. The education should be liberal enough to include in the curriculum all that is needed for mastering the science of commerce. There is a prevalent notion among Indians that trading requires no specialization, no culture, and no education of any sort, that a man is fully equipped for it if he has a knowledge of the three R's. Nay, a liberal education is considered rather as a hindrance than a help. They see that Bhatias, Memons and Khojahs, who have been so successful in trade, are, for the most part, innocent of English education, and it is inferred from this fact that if they had taken to education they would have despised the parental occupation, and exchanged the shop, with its drudgery and long hours, for the comparatively easy servitude of a public office. It is a common complaint with the Parsis that they have receded from commerce in proportion to their advancement in learning. With the growth of education is created, no doubt, a prejudice against humble occupations; but the notion that education has very little to do with trade will be dispelled when the school will reveal the possibilities and requirements of a sound and liberal commercial training. Those Indian communities, which have enriched themselves by commercial pursuits, would have been better off, if they had been intellectually equipped for the business. Indians have yet to get over the idea that the commercial school or the counting-house is the last resort of the youth who is too dull for any of the liberal professions, and this idea will cling to them, unless the proposed institute is invested with the status and dignity of an institution affiliated to the University, and diplomas of Bachelors and Masters in Commerce are issued to the students who pass the requisite test. Some of the best intellect of the country will be drawn to it, when the University has recognized this school. As Lord Rosebery has observed, the twentieth century is destined to witness a struggle for commercial predominance among the trading nations of the world. Recognising the value of this truth, Faculties of Commerce have been created in connection with English, Continental and European Universities, and it is high time that the Bombay University should bestir itself in the matter. I cannot do better than conclude with the observations of Lord Northcote in one of his University addresses. "Commerce should be as thoroughly taught and honoured a study as any other of those branches of learning which an Indian University delights to honour, and the high literary reputation of Bombay will in no way be diminished by increased recognition on its part of proficiency in scientific, agricultural and commercial studies." We have moved a little since the days of Lord Northcote.

DION.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

THE ANGEL AND THE AUTHOR AND OTHERS. (By Jerome K. Jerome.) A new book by this author is always well received. It is certain to contain good and amusing reading. The present work is in the style of "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" and is every way equal to it. Many subjects are discussed, women, games, unemployed, marriage and the jokes of it, man and his tailor, only being a few of them. Mr. Jerome has much to say on women and at the present time when they are so very much to the fore we may quote the following:—An Oriental visitor was returning from our shores to his native land. "Well," asked the youthful diplomatist who had been told off to show him round, as on the deck of the steamer they shook hands, "what do you now think of England?" "Too much woman," answered the grave Oriental, and descended to his cabin.

To continue on, the author says "woman nowadays is not taking any duty. She objects to housekeeping, she calls it domestic slavery, and feels she was intended for higher things. What higher things she does not condescend to explain. One or two wives of my acquaintance have persuaded their husbands that these higher things are all important. The home has been given up. In company with other strivers after higher things, they live now in dismal barracks differing but little from a glorified Bloomsbury lodging house. But they call them Mansions or Courts and seem proud of the address. They are not bothered with servants—with housekeeping. The idea of the modern woman is that she is not to be bothered with anything." In another place he adds "She is having a good time—some people think too good a time. She wants the best of both. She demands the joys of independence together with freedom from all work. Slavery she calls it. The servants are not to be allowed to bother her, the children are not to be allowed to bother her, her husband is not to be allowed to bother her. She is to be free to lead the higher life. My dear lady we all want to lead the higher life—I don't want to write these articles. I want somebody else to bother about my rates and taxes, my children's boots, while I sit in an easy chair and dream about the wonderful books I am going to write if only a stupid public would let me. Tommy Smith of Brixton finds that he was intended for higher things. He does not want to be wasting his time in an office from nine to six adding figures. His proper place in life is that of Prime Minister or Field Marshal, he feels it. Do you think that man has no yearnings for higher things? Do you think we like the office, the shop, the factory. You seem to imagine that man goes off every morning to a [illegible]

of city picnic, has eight hours' fun—which he calls work and then comes home to annoy you with chatter about dinner."

Mr. Jerome has rather an amusing way of describing golf supposed to be the remarks of a celestial observer:—"Another of these seemingly harmless enemies of the human race is a small white Ball of great cunning and resource. It frequents sandy districts by the sea coast and open spaces near the large towns. It is pursued with extraordinary animosity by a florid-faced insect of fierce aspect and rotundity of figure. The weapon he employs is a long stick loaded with metal. With one blow he will send the creature through the air sometimes to a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile; yet so vigorous is the constitution of these Balls that it will fall to earth apparently but little damaged. It is followed by the rotund man accompanied by a smaller insect carrying spare clubs. Though hampered by the prominent whiteness of its skin, the extreme smallness of this Ball often enables it to defy rediscovery, and as such times the fury of the little round man is terrible to contemplate. He dances round the spot where the Ball has disappeared, making frenzied passes at the surrounding vegetation with his club, uttering the while the most savage and blood curdling growls. Occasionally striking at the small creature in fury, he will miss it altogether, and having struck merely the air will sit down heavily upon the ground, or, striking the solid earth, will shatter his own club. Then a curious thing takes place: all the other insects standing round place their right hand before their mouth, and turning away their faces, shake their bodies to and fro emitting a strange crackling sound. Whether this is to be regarded as a mere expression of their grief that the blow of their comrade should have miscarried, or whether one may assume it to be a ceremonious appeal to their gods for better luck next time, I have not as yet made up my mind. The striker, meanwhile raises both arms, the hands tightly clenched, towards the heavans and utters what is probably a prayer, prepared expressly for the occasion." With a small joke we must conclude our notice of a book which is entertaining from beginning to finish can be opened at any page and something to attract one's attention found. "You've been a naughty boy, and I'm going to whip you" said nurse to a four-year-old criminal. "You can't" retorted the young ruffian, gripping with both hands the chair that he was occupying "I'se sittin' on it."

"AN OLD MAN'S DARLING" (by Lucas Cleeve, Fisher Union). The title of the book at once gives an insight to the story. A marriage between May and December. And in this case it might have been a very happy one, the bride Lisa only daughter of Dr Val Moreno, one of the oldest and proudest families in Venice, was such a good little-girl and though by marrying the Count della Braccia, she became the wealthiest lady in Venice, she really liked the old man, who was so fond of her, and gave her such beautiful presents, but he had one terrible failing. He was consumed into jealousy—and never would her to be out of his sight instead of a few happy years at the end of his life it was continual scenes, each one more harrowing than the last. "Surely Guseppe had been right when he had said that this tail did not belong to that cat, 'Questa coda non e di quello gatto.'"

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oriental" which is expected on Friday from Aden brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bourne, Mr and Mrs and child	Hillon, Mrs
Cameron, Mr A	Robinson, Mr John
Durton, Mr F	Smallwood, Mr C
Emerson, Mr T	Wilson, Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Argyle, Mr R G V	Iremearne, Mr and Mrs S
Ashworth, Mr W	Iremearne, Miss
Badshs, Mr K C	Jackson, Mr V H
Brinn'ng, Mr F J	Khan, Mr A B
Banel, Mr and Miss A W	Lotbuner, Mr A J
Bird, Mr E	Levick, Mr A
Crawley, Major and Mrs E	Philbreck, D J H
Cole, Mrs	Singh, Mr W
Dinanata, Miss D	Shillington, Mr J G
Darnek, Mr J J	Tipper, Mr G H
Edwards, Col J B A G	Williamson, Mr H
Gibson, Mr D C	Wilson, Lieut P D
Heaton, Mr J F	Way, Mr E E
Hille, Mr E G	Watson, Mr E A
Hobart Hampden, Mr and Mrs	Whitworth, Mr L

FROM BRINDISI.

Heaton, Hon Mr Justice J J	Clarke, Mr D
	Hanny, Mr A L

FOR KARACHI.

Barnes, Mr L E	Simonds, Lt M H
Mayne, Capt E W	

DEPARTURES.

The following passengers to Marseilles will sail by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Oceanien" to-day, from Victoria Dock, Shed No. 9. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in Shed at 3-15 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Shed, at 1-30 p.m., with all their baggage:—

Bacchus Lieut	Hudson Mr C W N
Bayley Miss	Hudson Mr E H
Blakeney Major W E A	Khan Singh's servant
Booth Mr	Lamber Miss
Burton Major F	Latifi Mr A
Cheyne Capt A Y	Macauliffe Mr
Cole Major and Mrs H W G	McLaren Mr A
	McLaren Mr
Dubus Mr	McLean Mr
Golledge Mr A	Morrison Mr W
Gourjee Mr P E	Master Mr C G
Hart Mr F W	Napier Mr E
Hart Master F W	Poole Mrs W T Conway
Hennessy Mr T G	Sebastian Mr T
Herbert Mrs D	Sirdar Khan Singh
Herbert Major D	Westropp Col G R C

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

The following is the directors' third statement of assets and liabilities and of the profit and loss account of the Indian Specie Bank for the half-year ending 30th June.

It will be seen from the statement that the net profit after deducting rebate on bills discounted, &c., amounts to Rs. 4 34,607-1-11.

The directors recommend to appropriate the profits as under:—In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on Rs. 75,00,000, Rs. 2,25,000; balance carried forward Rs. 2,09,607-1-11: Total Rs. 4,34,607-1-11.

There was good demand for money during the past six months. The average rate of the Presidency Bank was 7·84 per cent.

The workingCapital of the Bank is Rs. 234 lakhs as on the 30th June last, showing an increase of Rs. 53 lakhs during the past six months.

During the month of March last, the directors have been able to transfer the Pearl business mentioned in the last Report to the well-known wealthy Syndicate of Messrs. Khattau Maksanjee Sons and Co.

Mr. Haji Ismail Goolamohomed has resigned his seat on the Board.

The directors deeply regret to report the sad and untimely death of one of their colleagues Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

Extraordinary Increase.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, has issued a report on the outbreak of rinderpest in the Bombay Presidency as follows:—

"With reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 12th March 1906, and in continuation of my letter dated 11th March 1907, I have the honour to submit the following report on the outbreak of rinderpest in the Bombay Presidency during the twelve months ending 31st December 1907.

"The history of the disease since its commencement in the Presidency in January 1906 has been dealt with in the abovequoted letter upto 31st December 1906. During the year at present under report the disease has continued and affected every district in the Presidency without exception as well as the City of Bombay.

"The following table shows the numbers of animals which have been attacked and which have died during the year under report in the various districts as compared with last year:—

District,	1906. Attacks.	1906. Deaths.	1906. Percentage.	1907. Attacks.	1907. Deaths.	1907. Percentage.
Ahmedabad	239	43	17·99	6,018	2,343	39·05
Kaira	284	58	20·42	2,201	1,019	46·29
Panch Mahals	39	32	82·06	1,653	1,025	62·00
Broach	..	..	..	524	158	30·15
Surat	97	29	29·27	2,682	868	32·36
Thana	5,602	3,997	71·34	2,260	1,157	51·19
West Khandesh	1027	624	60·76	1,143	539	47·14
East Khandesh						
Nasik	6,189	3,146	50·83	2,633	1,242	47·17
Ahmednagar	5,483	3,200	58·36	3,653	1,602	44·06
Poona	453	245	53·49	3,525	1,637	46·43
Sholapur	1,308	787	60·19	3,429	1,929	56·25
Satara	236	156	66·11	3,586	1,657	47·04
Belgaum	80	26	32·50	2,585	1,177	45·48
Bijapur	97	36	37·11	673	276	40·71
Dharwar	5,291	2,563	48·44	6,433	3,257	50·63
Kanara	7,723	4,113	53·13	8,442	4,071	48·22
Ratnagiri	No: affected.			935	504	53·09
Kolaba	Affected but not reported.			2,506	1,541	54·92
Bombay City	1,133	655	57·81	597	..	..
Total ..	35,286	19,700	55·82	55,763	26,002	46·62

The above table has been compiled from the returns forwarded to this office by the Revenue officials and in the case of Bombay City by the Health Officer. On the whole the figures for this year are more reliable than those furnished last year as the necessity of reporting disease promptly and accurately has been impressed on all concerned from the village officers upwards. However, although there has been considerable improvement in reporting disease, there is still room for improvement in this respect. Broach has reported but little disease, and it seems improbable that the district can have escaped so lightly when the neighbouring districts were effected. The figures for Khandesh are probably not quite accurate, as is also the case with those of Sholapur, Bijapur and Satara.

The figures for Bombay City are most remarkable. It is stated that during the year 597 animals were attacked with rinderpest and not a single one died. This must be inaccurate. The returns for contagious animal disease supplied from Bombay City are so unsatisfactory that some steps should be taken to bring about improvement. If it is not possible for the Health Department of Bombay City to report contagious disease correctly, Government should at least require the contractor for the Municipality to furnish an accurate return of all the carcasses taken out of Bombay to his establishment at Chimbore in the Thana District.

THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS.

"From an examination of the table in paragraph 3 it will be seen that the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals, which were affected early in the year, have suffered to a considerable extent. Broach was only slightly affected and Surat suffered moderately, the percentage of deaths to attacks in Surat being exceptionally low (32·36). During the year Thana has suffered to a lesser extent than last year and the percentage of deaths has dropped from 71·34 to 51·19, indicating a considerable weakening in the virulence of the disease in the district. In the districts of Nasik and Ahmednagar there has been a considerable diminution in the numbers of animals attacked with the disease, as also in the percentage of deaths to attacks. Khandesh (East and West), Poona, Sholapur and Satara show increased attacks, but a decreased percentage of deaths to attacks. In the Southern Division the districts of Dharwar and Kanara have suffered severely and to a greater extent than last year. The percentage of deaths to attacks in Dharwar is higher than last year. Belgaum was moderately affected and Bijapur reported very little disease. Ratnagiri and Kolaba were affected and both had a high percentage of mortality.

"From the above it may be observed that the disease has become very widely diffused and consequently more animals have become affected and succumbed, but that generally speaking the virulence of the disease has abated as is shown by the lower percentage of deaths to attacks for this year (46·99) as against the figures of last year (55·83). This lessening of the virulence of the disease is no doubt partly due to the disease having naturally worn itself out and possibly also to the effects of inoculation. This latter view is supported by the fact that in all districts (with the exception of Dharwar) where inoculations were carried out to any extent there has been a decrease in the percentage mortality.

The following table shows the numbers of animals inoculated in each district as compared to last year. The percentage of deaths after inoculation has also been worked out:—

District,	1906. Inoculated.	1906. Died.	1906. Percentage.	1907. Inoculated.	1907. Died.	1907. Percentage.
Ahmedabad	21	..	..	1,706	39	2·28
Kaira	..	..	..	102	..	..
Panch Mahals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	189	..	..	3,712	7	0·18
Thana	6,349	126	2·01	9,938	293	2·95
West Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nasik	149	..	..	1,105	2	0·18
Ahmednagar	8,791	73	1·10	1,938	1	0·09
Poona	211	13	1·53	4,054	9	0·22
Sholapur	429	..	..	..	..	..
Satara	..	..	..	155	2	1·29
Belgaum	469	35	8·19	1,630	11	0·67
Bijapur	..	..	..	49	..	..
Dharwar	2,328	147	6·68	2,019	25	1·27
Kanara	..	..	..	547	33	6·03
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	538	..	..
Kolaba	76	6	8·26	696	6	0·87
Bombay City	1,856	41	2·27	963	20	2·07
Total ..	19,795	439	2·25	29,363	362	1·27
Sangli	..	..	..	287	..	..
Kolhapur	..	..	..	422	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	709	..	..

"It may be seen from the above that during 1907 there have been 28,363 serum injections against rinderpest carried out as against 18,795 in 1906, an increase of 7,568. This increase is fairly satisfactory, but there is no doubt that with systematic and continuous effort much more could have been done to develop the inoculation campaign and diminish the losses from the disease. Systematic effort is not at present possible as the subordinates of the Department are not under the immediate control of the Superintendent but are under the various local bodies. The Superintendent also cannot single-handed exercise as much personal supervision over the work of the various Veterinary Assistants as is desirable and he cannot devote much time to visiting outbreaks of disease himself as he has to attend to numerous other duties besides the control of disease. However, it is hoped that when the Subordinate Veterinary Department is re-organised these disabilities will be removed and that a real control of contagious disease will be established. The decrease in the percentage of deaths after inoculation (1·41 this year against 2·25 last year) is satisfactory and is due to the inoculators being more experienced and paying more attention to the technique of the operation.

"Nine districts availed themselves of the services of temporary Veterinary graduates and 12 graduates were employed for a period aggregating 35 months. Last year nine districts availed themselves of the services of the temporary graduates and nine graduates were employed for an aggregate period of 26 months. The temporary graduates have done good work and apparently their services have been appreciated as in several cases they have been made permanent."

The following is a Memorandum from the Director of Agriculture, dated 23rd May:

"Forwarded with compliments to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

"The loss of 46,000 cattle as detailed in paragraph 3 of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department's report is serious. Fortunately the epidemic has now considerably abated.

"The slight increase in inoculations mentioned in paragraph 8 is satisfactory so far as it goes, but the effect of these inoculations must have been negligible so far as the Presidency as a whole is concerned. The percentage of deaths amongst inoculated cattle given in paragraph 8 shows nothing since it is not recorded how long after inoculation the deaths occurred. The benefit obtained from inoculation lasts for only 21 days unless the inoculated cattle are infected with rinderpest during that period, in which case they get a mild attack and are immune for some years. It is difficult however to induce people to infect their cattle purposely after inoculation, and hence the 21 days' immunity obtained from inoculation is often of no avail when the epidemic continues in the same locality for two years at a time."

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

On the above Government has issued the following resolution:—The continued extensive prevalence of rinderpest is greatly to be regretted, but it is satisfactory to observe that the importance of reporting the disease is now more generally recognised, that considerable advance has been made in the employment of Veterinary graduates, and that there is appreciable progress in the use of protective inoculation. With the re-organization of the Subordinate Veterinary Department, which it is intended to carry out at an early date, it may be expected that a more effective control of contagious diseases has yet been possible will be established. Meanwhile, efforts should not be relaxed to popularise inoculation, which it is clear from the figures given in paragraph 8 of the Superintendent's report, has a great effect in reducing mortality, even though it may not be possible to induce owners to secure for their cattle a long-continued immunity by purposely infecting the animals after inoculation. Endeavours should be made, wherever practicable, to persuade them to adopt this course.

The question raised in paragraph 5 of the Superintendent's report will be dealt with separately.

THEATRE AT MUNICH.

A correspondent writes from Munich:—

Now that the new Munich Theatre of Artists has produced two classic plays such as Goethe's "Faust" and Shakespear's "Twelfth Night", it is possible to arrive at a judgment about the success of its innovations. That the principle of simplicity and practical convenience has been followed with great resolution, is admitted on all sides. What Professor Littmann constructed for the new Theatre means really a return to the oldest types of theatrical accommodation. The audience is seated not in stalls, pits, balconies, and circles, but as in ancient Greece in a simple Amphitheatre of wooden benches of modest but pleasant appearance. More surprising still is the unwonted smallness of the stage in all its dimensions. Its width, breath, height and depth are quite Liliputan compared with what we are used to in Modern Theatres even in provincial towns. The two irremovable Towers on both sides of the stage-room with their door below and their latticed window in the upper storey are self-imposed limitations that even surpass the Antique Theatre in simplicity. The decoration of the wall behind the stage-room, the scene proper in the Greek sense, allows a greater variety, while furniture, embellishments, etc. in the foreground are reduced to a minimum. We thus have a revived Shakesperian scene, not for archaistic but for artistic considerations. The question is whether really something better than the customary impression of dramatic performances is thereby secured. We are inclined to admit that this is really the case.

In the first place the "Dramatis personae' appear again on this tiny little stage as something of imposing stature and as the principal part of the whole show. On our gigantic and enormously high stages of the old type the actors make on an unbiassed eye the impression of movable puppets rather than of the lords of creation, whose actions form the centre of our interest. Very important is the abolition of the foot-lights, because thereby the faces of the actors appear with their natural reflections of light and shade and all gestures assume a more plastic roundness. The disadvantage of this arrangement is the comparative darkness of the foreground that even by the electric side-lights could not entirely be got over. But should it not be possible to find a remedy by providing powerful reflectors of light from above?

What has been saved in other respects, is concentrated on spending every effort on the decoration of the background. Indeed such famous painters as Professor Fritz Erler and Julius Dietz have been engaged for the decoration of these two plays; former for Goethe's "Faust" and the latter for Shakespeare's "Twelth Night." Their success is admitted on all sides.

On purpose the experiment was made with a play that necessitates such a rapid change of scenes as Goethe's immortal Tragedy. Nor could it be said that the acting was so magnificent that everything else could be overlooked. On the contrary, only second class actors of respectable mediocrity were engaged for these trial performances. The test was to be whether Erler's art would suffice to compensate us for the elaborate machinery of a modern stage. He did succeed. The curtain rises for the "Prelude in Heaven" and we see nothing but a glowing yellow back-ground, before which three angels stand, looking down upon Mephistopheles who squats on the floor. These angels mailed and armed carry enormous wings on their back and quite convince us that they are superior beings of the upper region. With all its simplicity the required suggestion was complete. Or another scene: the walk on Easter Sunday. We first see a picture of a valley along a winding river with hills partially covered with snow. The setting sun spreads red tints over the tops of the hills; then everything gets gradually dusky and pale with the cold grey reflections peculiar to a spring evening. One really believes to have spent a whole afternoon with the people passing by in front of this "scene." The greatest surprise was, however, the short scene in Church. In the foreground no decoration but a well chiselled pillar of Gothic style. One looks on one side of this pillar into a side aisle of the Church, pretty low and quite dark; on the right side into the central aisle, likewise dark, but lit by a few candles in the far distance. Before this background about twenty men and women are barely conceivable; we see them from behind as they are directing all their attention to the Altar. But strange to say; we are quite convinced that there is a whole Congregation, hundreds of men and women between these last rows and the candles in the distance and the mightly tune of the Organ carries us away with reference and awe. We must confesss that we never before experienced anything similar on a modern stage.

Professor Diez has not been quite so successful with his decorations. But this performance of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was also a remarkable treat and helps to strengthen our belief, that the example set in Munich will be followed on other stages and that by this return to simple methods of dramatic performance something very important will be gained. The audience will not be so much distracted by the complicity of scenic effects and the principal thing, the words written by the poet and spoken by the actors, will again stand in the centre of attention.

NEW BOMBAY STREET NAMES.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 30th June.

At the instance of the Chairman the question of naming the streets on the Hornby Road Estate which have not been taken over by the Municipal Corporation or to which no names have as yet been allotted was considered.

Suggestions having been made it was resolved that the road running parallel to the Hornby Road from the junction of Murzban Road opposite the Chartered Bank of India premises to the road south of the Gaiety Theatre should be called "Bastion Road," and the road running east and west from Hornby Road to join Murzban Road opposite the rear of the Chaplain's Quarters should be called "Wallace Street."

AN ALLEGED PUBLIC SCANDAL.

Statues in the Strand.

The "Evening Standard" draws attention with some reluctance to five amazing statuary figures which are meant to adorn the fine new building of the British Medical Association in course of erection at the corner of Agar-street. From the point of view of the sculptor they will doubtless be regarded as work of an excellent kind, but ouside the studio and perhaps one or two galleries they represent a development of art to which the British public, at any rate, are not accustomed. With regard to their appearance, it is unnecessary to say more than that they are a form of statuary which no careful father would wish his daughter, or no discriminating young man his fiance, to see. Nude statuary figures in an art gallery are seen for the most part by those who know how to appreciate the art they represent, and it is only in the most exceptional cases that they afford subjects for the vulgar comment of the inartistic, who visit art galleries out of purposeless curiosity or with the object of whitling away an idle hour—people for whom art galleries were never intended. To have art of the kind indicated laid bare to the gaze of all classes, young and old, in perhaps the busiest thoroughfare of the Metropolis of the world, and portrayed in the form it is on the new building of the British Medical Association is another matter. The degree of nudity which has been chosen for the figures to which we particularly refer is not calculated to enhance the artistic effect of the statuary; art would not have suffered by more discriminating treatment.

The same view, unfortunately, we think, seems not to be taken by the British Medical Association.

The Secretary of the Association, in an interview, said he did not consider that the figures to which special reference has been made—some of the series are perfectly free from crsticism—are objectionable.

"If," he said, "we had put up a warehouse on the site there would been an outcry that we were spoiling the architectural omenities of the Strand. We have erected at a cost of £50,000 a building which is generally admitted to possess architectural features, which will compare favourably with any structure in the neighbourhood. The figures in sculpture which have been chosen to adorn the building and which are 50ft. from the ground, were regarded as appropriate. I cannot share the view that the appearance of the statuary is in any way objectionable.

The Scotland Yard authorities, adds the "Evening Standard," have the question of the Strand statues under consideration. In an informal way a Inspector of Police has already called upon a representative of the British Medical Associatian and indicated that objection is taken to the figures, and particularly to one of the female representations which is still obscured by the hoarding in Agar Street.

The National Vigilance Association has also taken action.

"I have personally, on behelf of the Association," Mr. W. A. Coote, the Secretary, informed a representative. "lodged a protest with the Secretary of the British Medical Association. I am now putting the complaint into a letter of protest to the committee.

"At present the sight is bad enough, but when the hoarding in Agar Street is removed it will become a public scandal. I am at a loss to understand the object of such representations. In no other city in Europe are figures in sculpture of the nature shown on the building in the Strand thrust upon the public gaze. If photographs of the statues were sold in the public streets or exposed for sale in any shop, proceedings would at once be taken. We intend, unless the offending figures are removed, to take action, and see whether the law is strong enough to deal with such a display. If it is not, the fact will lend additional interest to the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee which is at the present time inquiring into the publication of certain books and pictures, and the holding of certain exhibitions.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Anjuman-i-Islam's Protest.

AT the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, Mr. M. A. Jinnah delivered a lecture on "The Indians in the Transvaal" before a largely attended meeting, His Highness the Aga Khan presiding.

The Chairman in introducing the lecturer said that Mr. Jinnah had been asked by the Anjuman-i-Islam last year, to place the grievances of the Indians in the Transvaal before the British Public; and he was sure, his visit to England would be productive of good of the Indians.

Mr. Jinnah in delivering his lecture referred to the Asiatic Law Amendment Act and the Immigration Resiriction Bill and, described the hardships entailed upon the Indians residing in the Transvaal. He considered both these measures were scandalous pieces of legislation which affected the people of this country and urged that the various Indian communities should join in protesting against them, and ask the Government of India to do all it could to get them repealed. He said these were pieces of differential legislation. The Anti-Asiatic Act was passed in 1885, but owing to great influence which was brought to bear by the British Ministers upon the late Boer Government the latter were afraid of enforcing it. It was practically a dead-letter until after the recent war when as soon as the constitution was granted to that Colony it was revived. It was curious that ill-treatment of the Indians was made one of the reasons for declaring war against the Transvaal and when the Colony was annexed to the British Dominions and a constitution was granted to it an Act which was ten times worse than the old Act was brought into existence. Both this Act and the Immigration Restriction Act were degrading, humiliating and insulting to any self-respecting man, and all their appeals to the British statesmen met with the reply that they could not interfere with the internal affairs of a self-governing Colony. Let it be said to the credit of Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, that he entered his strong protest against this legislation. Now the question they had to consider was what were the people of this country, situated as they were, should do. It seemed to him that there was nothing left for them but to appeal to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State for India that having regard to the persistent conduct and attitude of the Transvaal Government in maintaining this legislation and enforcing it, India, as a country, should be allowed to retaliate against the Transvaal and such other colonies as had already adopted similar attitude towards the Indians. Let them have an Act in this country on the same lines which should exclude all the colonials—all subjects of such of the colonies as had Acts to exclude the Indians from the shores—from admission into this country. This was but the barest justice that could be done to India and Indians. They asked for redress, but failing redress they asked for retaliation.

The Chairman said they should all, whether Hindus or Mahomedans, Sikhs or Parsees, unite in carrying on throughout this country an agitation such has had never before been known in this Peninsula for securing the repeal of those laws which were most insulting to the Indian people and their religions. For years past he had been conscious that in common fairness the Imperial Government should allow the Government of India, to pass Acts penalising the citizens of the colonies in question when they came to India. The excuse given by the Imperial Government that they could not interfere in the affairs of a self-governing colony was in his opinion absolutely insufficient. There was a way out of it and it was to allow the Government of India to retaliate through its legislature, and he thought that they would succeed in time in awakening an interest in the English public in this matter if they carried on their agitation in a persistent and determined manner.

His Highness then moved the first resolution: "That this meeting protests against the recent anti-Asiatic Legislation in the Transvaal Colony in the shape of Asiatic Law Amendment Act and Immigration Restriction Bill and requests immediate repeal of the said Acts so far as they affect the British Indians in the Transvaal."

Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ibrahim seconded the resolution which was carried.

Mr. Jinnah then moved the second resolution as follows: "That this meeting authorises the President H. H. the Aga Khan, to forward copies of the above resolution to H. E. the Viceroy of India, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India, in England, invoking their immediate intervention in the matter, having regard to the unanimous feeling in the Transvaal and in this country against the said two Acts in as much as they are unjust and calculated to degrade and insult the British Indian subjects in the Transvaal.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. A. M. Kajiji it was resolved to thank Mr. Jinnah for his disinterested work in England on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay in connection with the question of the position of the Indians in the Transvaal.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 8th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	7	11	10 a. m.	13	24
Teheran ...	8	2	20 p. m.	0	10
Suez	8	2	15 p. m.	0	42

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (8-7-08).

Mooltan route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted between Kanburi and Bangkok (8-7-08).

THE INDIAN YARN TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is not easy to make statistics particularly interesting, but so many people on this side of India are concerned in the Yarn Trade that I venture to think a few facts and figures, at the present juncture, may be of use to some of your readers.

The Indian figures are taken from the Government returns, and the Japanese figures were supplied to me by the courtesy of a Japanese friend. All quantites given are in bales of 400 pounds each.

TOTAL PRODUCTION of Cotton Yarn.

	All India.	Japan.
1902	1,439,235	770,853
1903	1,446,895	801,738
1904	1,445,950	695,212
1905	1,702,292	905,536
1906	1,634,250	945,165
1907	1,595,740	983,482

Taking the year 1906 each spindle running in India produced about 121 pounds of yarn, whilst the Japan production was no less than about 258 pounds per spindle. They however worked 27¼ days per month and ran 22·10 hours out of the 24, but even admitting they ran twice as long as we did, the average count they spun was just over 20s and therefore considerably higher than our average. This can only prove that their standard of efficiency is far in advance of ours, and of course a primary contributory cause of this efficiency may be the newer and more up-to-date machinery used.

But another cause is most probably in the labour. All of it cannot be trained labour, for the spinning industry in Japan is relatively a modern development. Yet the results obtained have been produced mainly by female labor, the females employed in a Japanese Mill being slightly over four times the number of male-hands. Here in Bombay the women have nothing to do with the making of yarn. They do the reeling only, and most of them do it badly, the great bulk in my experience reeling one-third of what they could reel, and consequently earning one-third of the wages they might earn.

EXPORTS.—

	India.	To China.	To other Countries.	Total.
1902	580,100	41,240	621,340	
1903	589,900	41,280	631,180	
1904	572,770	46,870	619,640	
1905	705,000	39,085	744,085	
1906	584,000	24,780	608,780	
1907	400,000	138,937	538,937	
JAPANESE.—				
1902	197,481			
1903	307,201			
1904	257,307			
1905	267,383			
1906	267,348			
1907	226,472			

The large drop in Indian shipments to China in 1907 is accounted for by the accumulations of stocks in the Far East Market during the previous years, and is not an indication of lessened consumption in those markets. As a matter of fact the off-take of Indian Yarns in Hongkong and Shanghai during 1907 was equal to 50,000 bales a month, and forms a record.

The maximum stocks of unsold and uncleared Indian yarn in Hongkong and Shanghai occurred at the end of December 1906 when a total of 3½ lacs of bales was reached. At the end of June 1907 these figures were reduced to 231,000 bales and at the end of last month they had dwindled to 80,000 bales. only.

BALANCES, or difference between production and exports, available for internal consumption.

	India.	Japan.
1902	817,895	593,392
1903	815,715	494,537
1904	826,310	437,905
1905	958,207	638,153
1906	1,025,470	677,817
1907	1,056,803	757,010

It is possible to guage with fair accuracy the quantities of yarn which were used in India for power looms, and I arrive at the following figures of consumption for this purpose by taking off 16 per cent for sizing from the quantity of cloth produced and I also assign all imported yarn to the Weaving Mill. On this basis the Indian Weaving Mills used Indian yarns as under.

1902	173,206
1903	219,850
1904	256,925
1905	229,702
1906	253,939
1907	304,717

And there was left for hand-loom weaving and other purposes:—

1902	644,689
1903	595,865
1904	569,385
1905	728,505
1906	771,541
1907	752,086

At the end of 1906 Japan had 9,626 power-looms working, but in the absence of information as to the quantity of cloth they produced and of the quantity of foreign yarn imported, it is not possible to state what proportion of the yarn remaining in Japan was used up by power-looms. But assuming the weaving was carried on for the same number of hours and days as the spinning, I should put the consumption under this heading in 1906 in Japan at about 135,000 bales. This would leave about 542,000 bales for hand-loom weaving and other purposes as against about 771,541 bales in India for the same purpose. When it is remembered, however, that Japan has only about 50 million inhabitants whereas India has some 300 million, it is evident that in hand-weaving and other local industries for which machine-made yarn is required, the Japanese are far away ahead of us.

There are texts in the above figures for many sermons: but I will leave others to preach them.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR LESLIE.

Bombay, 8th July.

THE ATLANTIC RECORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your issue of July 2 that your Berlin correspondent claims the Atlantic Record for the German-built "Furst Bismarck." This is contrary to fact, as the "Furst Bismarck" only held the Southampton—New York record, which was then of no more account than the Canadian record is now. Her speed was about 19 1/2 knots, which was already easily-beaten by the "Teutonic," "Majestic," "Paris" and "New York," the slowest of which averaged 20·41. The speeds of the "Lusania" and "Campania" were 22·01 and 21·37 knots respectively, not 21 as stated by him. The first German record-breaker was the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" of 1897, which averaged about 22·58.—Yours, &c.,

YOUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4TH JULY 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 4th July 1908. By Council Bills £3,14,074

By Gold ..... nil.

Balance to be remitted from 5th July 1908 to 31st March 1909 .....£18,185,926

THE INDIAN YARN TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is not easy to make statistics particularly interesting, but so many people on this side of India are concerned in the Yarn Trade that I venture to think a few facts and figures, at the present juncture, may be of use to some of your readers.

The Indian figures are taken from the Government returns, and the Japanese figures were supplied to me by the courtesy of a Japanese friend. All quantites given are in bales of 400 pounds each.

TOTAL PRODUCTION of Cotton Yarn.

	All India.	Japan.
1902	1,439,235	770,853
1903	1,446,895	801,738
1904	1,445,950	695,212
1905	1,702,292	905,536
1906	1,634,250	945,165
1907	1,595,740	983,482

Taking the year 1906 each spindle running in India produced about 121 pounds of yarn, whilst the Japan production was no less than about 258 pounds per spindle. They however worked 27¼ days per month and ran 22·10 hours out of the 24, but even admitting they ran twice as long as we did, the average count they spun was just over 20s and therefore considerably higher than our average. This can only prove that their standard of efficiency is far in advance of ours, and of course a primary contributory cause of this efficiency may be the newer and more up-to-date machinery used.

But another cause is

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD MORLEY AT THE CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

The "Indian Spectator":—The full text of Viscount Morley's speech at the Civil Service Dinner, as also of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's letter to the *Times*," was received here last week. If we regret that the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal could bring himself to pen such a letter, and take advantage of the present opportunity to set up a defence of his own administration which he did not deem it fit to set up earlier, we regret still more to learn that he was urged by friends in India to arraign Lord Minto's Government on a charge of cowardice. That much indignation should be felt in European circles at the insults offered to their countrymen and women with impunity in certain parts of Bengal, is natural enough. Still greater must be the resentment at the murderous outrages, on which Sir Bampfylde does not dwell at sufficient length. But few will believe that when he resigned, the strong measures which he had taken to maintain order had nearly succeeded in quieting Bengal, and the pusillanimity of the Government of India has been responsible for a recrudescence of the unrest. There has been no retrogression of public opinion on the partition of Bengal since Sir Bampfylde's departure. If people were willing to receive him with the usual addresses of welcome on his tour just before he left, such marks of respect and loyalty are shown to his successor as well. It requires more than ordinary credulity to believe that the ex-Lieutenant-Governor would have crushed the cult of the bomb, or paralysed, by the terror inspired by his strong measures, the Swadeshi movement as conducted by the Home Rule school.

The "Parsi":—We must forego altogether the old complaint that England takes no interest in India. The two speeches delivered by Lord Morley in reply to the letter of Sir J. B. Fuller and the motion of Lord Curzon will have excited nearly as much interest in England as in India. Lord Curzon on Wednesday "called attention to the state of affairs on the frontier and in the interior of India" and asked the Secretary of State for information. With regard to the frontier Lord Curzon referred to the fact that a large number of our assailants were Afghans recalled somewhat tardily by their master, and that the necessary consent of the Amir to the Anglo-Russian convention had not been received. Lord Morley, in reply deprecated the airing of this matter at such a time and in such a place; he defended the policy of tabooing politics during the Amir's visit and said that Lord Curzon's criticism came at an unfortunate moment when they were "on the ere of putting pressure on the Amir," and that it also increased the difficulty of important European negotiations. As Lord Morley had just said that Lord Curzon seemed to forget that every word there spoken would find its way into the fastnesses of Kabul, it is to be presumed that he had considered the results of Kabul hearing his public promise to put pressure on the Amir. Let us hope the Amir will not regard the pressure as the first instalment of "peine forte et dure."

The "Rast Goftar":—The circumstances which lend importance to the debate in the House of Lords are of a very unedifying description. The speeches arrest attention, not because of their intrinsic worth. They were little better than a wordy warfare between two renowned political gladiators, and it is only as such that they appeal to our imaginations. The debate has left no one wiser, except perhaps Lord Curzon, who introduced a most controversial subject in his speech and risked discomfiture. It was a great tussel—a close passage-at-arms in which the younger of the wrestlers came out second best. Lord Curzon has now and again vindicated his administrative policy in India since his return home, but he never hazarded a discussion at close quarters with the older statesman of the India Office. This was the first occasion he was brought face to face with a political opponent, much elder than himself in experience and wisdom. The personal aspect which was given to his speech by the ex-Viceroy warmed his adversary into administering him a rebuff, for which Lord Curzon has to thank himself. Deplorable as were the circumstances which brought his illustrious administration in India to an abrupt ending, the tenacity with which Lord Curzon attacks the military policy of his successor is unbecoming. There is a tinge of personal spite in the hope which he expressed that they would hear nothing more of schemes for advancing and driving railways into tribal territory. His criticisms on the administrative policy of Lord Morley are likely to embarrass the Government at a critical moment. The present situation in India has been tackled with a tact and firmness which show great statesmanlike ability in the administrators who guide the helm of Indian affairs. As such, Lord Curzon's demand of an assurance that Lord Morley will maintain law and order, carried out effectually and not in instalments, was a gratuitous insult to the Secretary of State for India, to whose credit be it said that it is her good fortune that it owns at the head of her affairs a statesman whose genius, proficiency and liberal sentiments have helped her to keep her head above water when political movements are in a state of evolution and ferment.

The "Gujerati":—The debate on Lord Curzon's motion in the House of Lords was in many respects a remarkable one. No ex-Viceroy has in the past sought an opportunity of vindicating himself and his administration and depreciating or hampering the work of the responsible Ministers and of his successor as Lord Curzon did on the present occasion. His speech in support of his motion was a correct revelation of his innerself, and Viscount Morley who was in fine parliamentary form replied to him in a manner which left little to be desired. Lord Curzon's allusion to emotional radicals and "the inflammatory writings of some of our own countrymen" was conceived in a downright partizan spirit and Lord Morley hit him most skilfully when he virtually told him that all the banal tall talk about India being kept outside party considerations was generally a preliminary to finding themselves in a severely party attitude and that he saw no difference between Lord Curzon's tone and tactics on the subject dealt with by the latter and the tone and tactics of any ordinary party leader. Lord Morley grew prophetic when he declared that "after all he would not be surprised if the greatest party struggles in our history referred to India." We entirely agree with Viscount Morley in this matter and repeat once more what we have so often said in the past that India might have gone through a far more bitter experience during the last two or three years under a Conservative regime than she has under Lord Morley's stewardship.

THE ITOLA TRAGEDY.

The "Gujerati":—The incidents of the most appalling railway disaster that occured at Ghaziabad in May last have scarcely been forgotten when the public have been literally shocked to hear the story of the fearful tragedy that took place at Itola, twelve miles south of Baroda, in the early hours of Friday morning last week. One shudders at reading the details of the horrible calamity, and although it is easy to speak in a light-hearted manner about the crowds of simple-minded villagers who gathered and consoled themselves in the presence of a blood-curdling tragedy with the reflection that if it was the will of God," we fail to see what other explanation can be given of the cruel and undreamt-of fate that befell so many innocent human beings. Lord Northcote has wired an expression of his sympathy with the afflicted and bereaved, and His Excellency Sir George Clarke also has expressed his sympathy with the sufferers. But the occurrence of the calamity gives rise to a most serious question regarding the adequacy or inadequacy of the arrangements that render possible catastrophes like those at Ghaziabad and Itola. It is impossible not to feel the deepest sympathy with the passengers that met with a horrible fate in the accident last week. But no amount of sympathy that we can express here can afford adequate consolation even to the bereaved and injured. May we, however, appeal to the Government to hold a thorough and independent inquiry into the circumstances which resulted in such an awful tragedy? The public can never be satisfied with mere departmental inquiries. The travelling public have a right to call upon the Government to institute an independent investigation with promptitude and the time has come when the public at large must make it clear that, though the sufferings of third-class railway passengers have been submitted to so long, the catastrophes at Ghaziabad and Itola have imposed a severe strain upon their patience, and that the Government can no longer sit with folded hands but should compel railway administrations to adopt much more effective safeguards for the safety of travellers.

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The "Rast Goftar":—As such we welcome the sagacious and far-sighted resolution of Sir George Clark's Government to provide for the commercial needs of the Presidency by the establishment of a central school of commerce in Bombay. Before embodying the scheme of his proposal into a practical form, his Excellency has invited public opinion and in response to that invitation, the local Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau have submitted their views with a precision and care which entitle them to a close and careful study from the promoters of the scheme. We cannot see eye to eye with all the suggestions that are put forward in that document, but we are on all fours with the main points at issue as criticized under the memorial of the Chamber. The principal point of contention is that offered under Government's proposal to do away with the practice of giving scholarships for study in Europe and America. It would be a grievous blunder if these scholarships were to be discontinued to facilitate the provision of funds for the maintenance of an independent school, or under a fallacious idea that the continuance of that practice would be rendered superfluous and useless when commercial education is made available at our very doors. The proposed school would take years before we can be able to put it on a level with the great seminaries of accidental cities. They are gigantic institutions organized and mantained at enormous cost, where our successful students are being sent for the prosecution of their studies with the aid of scholarships. Our best educational institutions are starving—as witness the science classes of our Presidential Colleges—for want of adequate funds. We have very much doubt if Government will be able to put the proposed school of commerce on an efficient footing from the very beginning, whilst other educational needs of the Presidency have to be provided for.

THE SALE OF STAMPS.

The "Parsi":—Complaints continue to be made of the inconvenience resulting from the stoppage of the sale of stamps by small vendors. When the weight of a half-anna letter was raised the Post Office decided that the commission given to the vendors cut the price too fine and that in future stamps must be bought at the Post Offices. The consequence is that it is now impossible to get stamps except during the working day of the Post Office clerks, while post offices are so scanty in the busy parts of Bombay that one often has to walk a considerable distance to purchase them. Besides, the Post Office gets no larger a proportion, or very little larger, of its half-anna on every stamp sold than it did before. It has to pay the man who sells them, and some of these men are so painfully slow that their salary must amount to quite as large a fraction of sale receipts as did the exceedingly modest commission of the old stamp vendors. Moreover, the Post Office has to supply the premises where the sale is carried on, while the stamp vendors made shift with a convenient door-step or archway. It is probably too late now to do anything for some of those who were deprived of their modest living by the stoppage of street sales, but the revival of the practice would certainly be appreciated by the public.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

The "Indian spectator":—Viscount Morley is naturally very nervous about the Anglo-Russian agreement concerning Afghanistan. When the Amir was touring through India as a great friend of the British Government, the Secretary of State took credit for having succeeded by diplomacy where he broadly hinted Lord Curzon had failed. Now that he is himself placed in an awkward position, he utterly dislikes the ex-Viceroy saying anything about Afghanistan. To us the most important parts of the speeches were those which dealt with the unrest and the reforms. Viscount Morley's complaint seems to have been that the critic who called attention to the state of affairs in the interior of India contented himself with an analysis of the situation and had no constructive plans to recommend to Government. The discussion, therefore, was not "very fruitful." Lord Curzon thinks that the present system of education is "ill-adapted", and Viscount Morley seems to concur, and hopes that any Gavernment going to the roots of the present conditions would devote its atmost powers to the revision of that system. This is an important pronouncement, but has the Secretary of State himself any definite intention of revising our educational system? Its revision has given rise to so much discussion in recent years that a long period is likely to elapse before the methods of training the rising generation are again made the centre of heated controversies.

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY:

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for

YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress, after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful, tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155 B. G., Market, Bombay, No.

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

On June 15th last, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts presented a field-gun to the Cadets of the United Services College. Many friends of the College had assembled on the lawn of the College grounds at St. Mark's, Windsor. The Council of the Imperial Services College Trust (the Governing Body of the College) was represented by General Sir Stanley Edwardes, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Freemantle, General Sir Ronald Lane, and Colonel A.B. Williams, Captain W. J. Wyndowe (late Northamptonshire Regiment), O.C., U. S. College Cadet Corps, attended Lord Roberts. The Field-Marshal was received with the general salute, and having inspected the Corps which paraded under the command of Lieutenant W. G. Vickers (Captain of the School), walked over to where the dark Khaki Elswick 12-pounder stood upon the parade.

Lord Roberts, addressing the Cadets, said he was very glad to be able to come and personally present to them the gun which he sent to them some time ago for the United Services College. It was one of a battery of six guns, complete in all details, which was presented to him by a patriotic lady—Lady Meux—when he was ordered out to South Africa in December, 1899. It was a 12-pounder gun of 3-inch calibre, weighed 12 cwt., and had a range of 8,000 yards, which meant that if the shell fired from it was properly fused, and the gun properly elevated, the shell would burst over the Royal Stand at Ascot. It was far superior to any field gun then in South Africa at that time; its only drawback was its extreme weight. It weighed behind the team, all complete, over 40 cwt., and very often required eight horses to drag it properly instead of the six horses which perhaps they were aware was the proper complement of Royal Horse and Field Artillery guns. He was very glad that the gun should have found a place in this College, as it would serve to remind the boys that occasions arise when war breaks out unexpectedly and they might at any time be called upon not only to defend their own country but the outlying provinces of the great Empire. To enable them to prepare for such a contingency it was essential that every able-bodied man in this country should undergo a certain amount of military training, and it was desirable that this should be begun early in life; the earlier the easier for them, boys are more receptive. It was satisfactory to him to know that in this College there is a Cadet Corps, and that every boy in the College who could belong to it, did belong to it. This was just as it should be, and he knew that every care was taken to inspire the boys with a proper feeling of patriotism, to make them understand that they must be prepared to undergo self-sacrifices, and to think that it is not only a duty but a privilege to take their place in the defence of their country should their service be required. He knew, too, that every care was being taken to educate the boys in all matters of order, regularity, and discipline Boys without discipline, as men, could not hope to get on in the world. Discipline was the foundation of character, and character was by far the most important matter in a boy's training that could be conceived of, for however clever a man may be, and however well educated a man may be, if he was lacking character he would never be successful himself nor win the respect and confidence of those with whom he is associated. By character he meant truthfulness, honesty, purity, and cleanliness in mind as well as of body; obedience and respectfulness to all in authority; kind, courteous, and considerate behaviour to everyone with whom they may come in contact. It was the possession of qualities such as these that made the gentleman, no matter what the birth, and without such qualities no man could hope to be successful in life. Then those boys who aimed to be leaders of men must be possessed also of self-control, self-reliance, fortitude, and determination. Above all other things they must possess moral courage and readiness to face responsibility. If they possessed those qualities, they might depend upon it, that, other things being equal, they would be a success in life, an honour to their country, and a benefit as well. He was glad to hear that they possessed a miniature rifle range, because they were aware what a great stress he laid upon everyone learning to shoot. It was important to have a miniature rifle range and practise with it. Let them not think that it was not good practice. He had known men come to Bisley who had never known what it was to shoot on any other but at miniature rifle range, and yet they were able to hold their own and to shoot as well as those who had been shooting for years at a long range. Yet with all his desire that miniature rifle shooting should be pastime in this country, and that every man should be able to use a rifle and shoot with skill, they must not suppose that he thought that was to be the end of all things. Unless they laid stress upon discipline, they would not be of much use as citizen soldiers or soldiers in the army. It was not expected that every boy would enter the army or navy, but it was essential that he should be a citizen soldier. If he was to be called upon to fight, it was essential that he should be trained beforehand, otherwise the country would find itself at a very great discount in the face of a prepared enemy. Fighting was now very different to what it was when he first entered the army. At that time troops were drawn up in close order and shooting was quite a secondary thing. They were forbidden to shoot until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes. Let them test how near they must approach one another before they could see the whites of the eyes. It was about forty paces. At one point on the field of Waterloo, French and British forces were drawn up on opposite sides of the road, and actually fought across that narrow space. Now when a force entered the zone of fire the troops took up extended order, where a man might find himself, without an officer, twelve paces from his nearest comrade fighting by himself, the whole day through. It involved a tremendous trial of pluck and nerve. Finally, he entrusted the gun to them with every confidence and wished them all success in their future careers. Addressing 2nd Lieut. Vickers Lord Roberts congratulated him on the smartness of his men, and presented to him, as the best all round representative of the school, a copy of "Forty-one years in India," with cordial wishes for his future prosperity.

The news that an epidemic of mumps is raging among the naval stokers at Portsmouth will have made many smile. Mumps is too often regarded as a comic complaint, partly because it is commonly nothing much when children are the victims, though apt to be very painful to adults; partly, because of the sufferer's ludicrous appearance; and partly, no doubt, thanks to its undignified name. It is a good name, though, the "Chronicle" suggests, much better than the Scottish version, which is, "the branks." Dean Ramsay records the answer of an eighteenth-century girl, who, upon arriving at a young ladies' boarding-school in Glasgow, was asked if she had had small-pox:—"Yes, mem, I've had the sma'-pox, the mirls (measles), the blabs (nettle-rash), the scaw (itch), the kinkhost (whooping-cough) and the fever, the branks (mumps) and the worm (toothache).

BY THE WAY.

ROYAL ASCOT.

Ascot Races are fabled among Turf historians to have been founded by the "Butcher" Duke of Cumberland in 1727; but they can be traced to "Her Majesty's Plate," given by Queen Anne, and "run for round the new heat on Ascot Common" on August 11, 1711, which is mentioned by Swift in a letter to Stella. Queen Anne was so pleased with the success of the first meeting that she attended another the same autumn, accompanied by a brilliant Court. Even then the problem of "Directoire" costume puzzled the prudes, for Miss Forester, one of the Maids of Honour, came there on her palfrey, "dressed like a man," wearing "a long white riding-coat, a full-flapped waistcoat, cocked hat, and powdered periwing." The most magnificent Ascot on record was that attended by the "Alied Sovereigns" in 1814, when the gallant Blucher had a great reception; but the most popular within memory has been the Diamond Jubilee Meeting, when Persimmon won the Gold Cup for our present King.

A SENSATIONAL ROYAL VICTORY.

It is just one hundred and seven years since George, Prince of Wales (later George IV.) won perhaps the most sensational race ever witnessed on Ascot Common. For the Oatlands Stakes of 1791 nineteen horses raced for the then colossal stakes of 2,950 guineas, and the whole world of horse-lovers went mad over the contest, on which, it is said, a million pounds was staked. Seldom has there been such a scene of delirious excitement as when five of the horses ran neck and neck to within a few yards of the winning-post; and when Chifney, on the Prince's Baronet, snatched a seemingly miraculous victory by half a length, the enthusiasm of the 40,000 spectators was boundless. "I made fourteen baronets last week," said George III. to his son, when congratulating him; "and your Baronet is worth all mine put together."

THE NEW EARL OF DERBY.

Though Lord Stanley had been for several years previously a member of the House of Commons, it was not until the Boer War that he became prominent in the public eye. He had served for a brief time in the Grenadier Guards, took part in the operations in South Africa, and as Chief Press Censor came in for considerable notice. The new peer also acted as private secretary to Lord Roberts, and when the distinguished General returned home and had many speeches to make, Lord Stanley was always at hand with a sheaf of notes to prompt the gallant Field-Marshal, who took the precaution of preparing what he had to say in reply to the numerous addresses presented to him. Lord Stanley was popular in the House of Commons, where he sat for fourteen years, but his firm stand against the action taken by postal employees when he was Postmaster-General practically led to his rejection from Parliament at the General Election.

JUDGE AND COLLECTOR.

The late Sir John Day owned a fine collection of pictures and water-colour drawings by French and Dutch, masters of the nineteenth century. He began collecting over twenty-five years ago. Notable works, the London correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" writes, include Corot's "Printemps," Daubigny's great "Harvest Moon," and the inimitable "Four Mills" painted by Mathys Maris in 1871. It is said that Sir John Day almost bought for £1,200 from Goupils Millet's "Going to Work" which was afterwards secured by Messrs. Craibe Angus, and sold for the amount named to the late Mr. James Donald. Mr. Donald bequeathed the beautiful picture to the Glasgow Corporation Galleries at Kelvingrove.

DO OWLS KILL LAMBS?

An interesting controversy is being waged in West Cumberland as to whether owls do or not kill lambs. The supporters of the Fell Foxhounds allege that all the lambs slain on the hills are not killed by Reynard, some being victims of the owl. Bird-lovers, on the other hand, maintain that the owl a true farmers' friend, is not guilty of the charge. Mr. George Tickell, a Fell-hunter for forty years, and a deputy Master of the Blencathra hunt, of which the Speaker is Master, writes of shooters waiting for a fox hearing a lamb give a terrible and unusual cry in the darkest part of the night. At daybreak the lamb was found dead, "with a hole pierced right down the head just large enough to take a pencil." Mr. Tickell thinks the owl's strong beak "quite suitable for the job." The truth of the allegation seems, however, very doubtful.

"PICKWICK'S PARISH CHURCH."

St. Thomas' Charterhouse, which will come under the hammer at the Mart this afternoon, is being lamented by the unlearned as "Pickwick's Parish Church," because situated in the Goswell-road, where Mrs. Bardell kept her calamitous apartments. But this strange specimen of "early debased Gothic"—very early and very debased—was really built by Bishop Blomfield long after Mr. Chesterton's "fairy" flourished. The doomed church has, however, one interesting historical association, for "Hang Theology" Rogers was the first vicar. He founded here the famous schools which formed a landmark in London education. For these schools Jowett, a life-long friend of Rogers, compiled a "Children's Bible" in collaboration with Mr. Swinburne. This little book "lived a lily's life and died."

HEREDITARY INFLUENCE IN INSANITY.

Dr. Havelock, the principal medical officer at Sunnyside Asylum, Montrose, has been making some remarks upon the causes of insanity. Moral causes were assigned in about forty cases; adolescence in twelve; intemperance in drink nine; influenza in eight; and old age in fourteen. Hereditary influenza was, he says, the chief predisposing cause, and it assumed an ever-increasing prominence as the great primal factor in the production of lunacy. Dr. Havelock gives one instance out of many which occurred during the past year. Four adult members of a family—three sisters and one brother—were all sent to the asylum in the course of a fortnight. They were singularly respectable and industrious people, abstainers, and in comfortable circumstances. One after another they were seized with acute melancholia, and on inquiring into the family history he was not surprised to find that there was evidence of a strong hereditary taint.

THE ETERNAL HOPE.

In the Arabian land,
Swart waiste of rock and sand,
Fountainless vale and vast unverdured slope,
Under the rainless skies,
A boon and a surprise,
Girdled with green, there lies
A cool oasis that is called The Hope.

So in the waste of years—
Doubts and despairs and fears—
It is the Eternal Hope that leads our feet;
False we do prove, still
Whispers the oleopless will:
"Just, just beyond the hill
The Hope awaits!"—and ah, the thought is sweet!

CLINTON SCOLLARD, in the June *Munsey*.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W. Rimmel Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON, Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA

Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

MESSRS. MILLER & Co., UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS, PAREL ROAD, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, BYCULLA. TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Oak, Elm, Pine and Teak Wood Coffins, English-made.—Wreaths, Crosses in Domes in varieties, from Rs. 4 upwards, per s.s. *Persia*.

Funeral charges moderate to suit all classes.—Calls attended day and night.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACKILLICAN & Co., MADRAS.

R. J. PAPPE & Co., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chapsor windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle." WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO., 40, Tamarind Lane, Fort. BOMBAY

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST. (Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)

With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

MARTIN'S ARSENIC PILLS

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 7.] [BOMBAY, JULY 8.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Fluc.	Minm.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 13/16		1/16
2½ do.	Rentes ...	95 1/2	1/4	
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	100	3/16	
2½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	63 1/2		1/16
Bar	Silver in London ...	24 13/16		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 12/16		1/16
Do.	in New York ...	53 3/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·12 1/2	1/2	
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·38 3/4	1/4	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since	28th May
Do.	Short London Bills.	1 1/4	un	chgd
Do.	3 months' sight			
Do.	Indian Bank Bills.	2 3/8	1/8	
Do.	6 months' sight			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 5/8	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		1 1/8	1/4	
Do.	7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.	
Futures	...Quiet.	
East Indian	...Quiet,	
Manchester	...Dull.	
Total Sales	6,000	Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	2,500	,,
Imports	18,000	,,
Mid-Americans ...	...6 32—02	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 5/8	unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·55	5·21	5·04	4·87	4·92
—05	—05	—04	—03	—03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.		Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·89	4·87		4·88	4·88
—03	—03		—03	—04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	8,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year...	2,800	,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000	,,
Do. to Continent	1,000	,,

Spot Cotton—11·00—10

Futures—Month of July 9·08—06 } Declined owing to Southern selling of Futures in the local market & to favorable weather reports.

Do. do. Oct. 8·93—04 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11—1/16
Futures—Month of July 9·09—01
Do. do. Oct. 8·97—01
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 51½ July-Aug.—H. A. & D.—Done —Tamil.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 3/4 July-Aug.—Havre —Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 5/16 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. India, 13s. 10½d.
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 69	0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6	2/16

Tin plates :—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool ... ... £ 0 11 1

Bar Iron :—

Belgian No. 2, Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp... ... ... £ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & X F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 13 0

Arrivals :—

"Re Rubattino."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
6 Packages Sov...	1,650	Muscat ...	Sundry Importers.
Rupees	13,860		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,] [8TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 2nd July.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 2nd ,,
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. ,, 7th ,,

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

Business in this market has again been on the smallest lines, and being Council Bill Day the Banks are closed early. The general quotations are 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for Demand Bank bills, at which there have been few buyers. Credits are steady at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight, Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	131 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	131 1/2

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the quotations for cash and the settlement were 96. There has been very little doing but as there were one or two small sellers, the quotations close at 95 15-16 for ready and the settlement. The Calcutta quotations are unchanged at 96.

We quote :—

Cash	... ... ,, Rs.	95·15
1st Settlement	... ... ,,	95·15

Bullion :—

On Tuesday, Bar silver in London closed 1-16 down at 24 13-16 for cash and delivery forward in two months. New York was ¼ lower at 53¾. In the local Bazaar the ready quotation at opening was 64 1-16 ex-duty but on small selling the market closes at 64. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	... ...	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	... ...	64	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	64	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	63	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is quiet with little change in prices. New Crop is, if anything, a little steadier. There is a small enquiry by Japan Shippers for fine M. G. Wurdha-Hingunghat for January delivery, and a few hundred bales are reported to have been done at Rs. 221, Marwari speculators in the bazaar are also buying, and Broach "Suttas" are stiffer in consequence.

For ready cotton there is a moderate enquiry and a good deal of sampling is being done, but the result is disappointing as the actual turn-over is small.

Good rain has fallen at Cawnpore.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	224/5	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	218	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	210	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	205	,,
Fine M. G. Jalgaum	198	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197/8	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188/9	,,
Good Westerns ...	197	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	,,
NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	246/7	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	239	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	218	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	211	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	205	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	205	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	177	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.	
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales.
Total Imports	4,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·55	5·21	5·05	4·97	4·91
unchgd	unchgd	+01	unchgd	—01
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.		Mar-Apl.
4·89	4·86	4·87		4·87
unchgd	—01	—01		—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steadier owing to the better advices from Home and an improvement in the demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	7	0 B. T.
September	,,	8	14	0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steadier with a better enquiry and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	0	0
New Brown Delhi ...	,,	9	2	0
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10	4	0
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10	0	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0
Tone,—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
Tone—firmer.

Cottonseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 26 0 0
Tone.—Steady,

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 5 11 0 to Rs. 5 12 0 B.T.
Tone—Firmer.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July ... ... Rs. 6 5 0 B. T
,, ,, Aug-Sept ... ,, 6 4 6 ,,
New White Delhi, April-May ,, 5 7 0 ,,
Tone.—Firm.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	5,805	bales.
Wheat	2,043	cwts.
Linseed	985	,,
Rapeseed	2,812	,,
Gingellyseed	660	,,
Poppyseed	2,520	,,
Groundnuts	34	,,
Castorseed	3,423	,,
Rice	339	,,
Myrabollams	2,902	,,
Cottonseed	4,219	,,
Mowraseed	2,388	,,
Gram	479	,,
Joowar	4	,,
Maize	nil.	,,

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 8.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 8th July :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 17 3	£0 18 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 5 0
Hoses Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. F. Mysore	£ 1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glentrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kemphinkst New..	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 17 6	£5 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord.	£ 1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 9	£1 5 3
Coregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 3
Coregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 17 3	£0 18 9
Burma Ruby Ms...	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 9 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 9
N. Mysore Mang...	£ 1	15s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3

During June, the Mysore West Gold Mine cyanided 2,592 tons of tailings, which yielded 187 ozs. of gold.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	65½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	64½ 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	56
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£53
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	675
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	390
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	390
Central India	500	500	35	1,710
Ghina	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,072½
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent	100	100	5	58½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,005
David	250	250	20	355
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	615
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	11
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	525
Howard & Bullough s	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid60	425
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	725
Leopold	100	180	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	xd 29 50
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	50	665
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 109
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	325
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	330
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahrattis.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,290
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,190
Union (V. Gopalji)..	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,900	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	2,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Brcul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	230
Mahmudpura Cta ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	287½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.,.	100	20		15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	330 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 80	xd. 370
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	50
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Maroks and Co.....	100	100	10	136
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	125
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....		40	qr. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Shivrajpur	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 75 Nil.	37 30
Syndicate				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. £5 D. £5 P. £5	£2 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis. 5 1/2
Thackers and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 537½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 103

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE QUEEN'S VIOLINIST.

It is not generally known that Lady Halle, who is now permanently settled in London, and who showed at Queen's Hall recently that she has lost none of the perfection and charm of her technique, holds the unique title of "Violinist to the Queen." Lady Halle was barely seven years of age when she started learning the violin. One day when she was practising with her father, Professor Jansa called to make some arrangements with him about a concert which he was organising. The two were discussing the matter when the sounds of a violin were heard. Jansa rushed towards the adjoining apartment, and softly opening the door, peered in. He saw the little child, and started back in amazement, "Wonderful, wonderful!" he exclaimed, turning to the parent. "The child really must play at my concert." She did play, and—ambitious child!—chose a difficult Bach sonata. Professor Jansa afterwards became her teacher and she never had any other.

BAYREUTH AS ART CENTRE.

Lady Halle has met most of the distinguished musicians of the last half-century, and doubtless she will have many interesting stories to tell of them in the book of reminiscences which she intends to publish some day. Sir Charles and Lady Halle once visited Bayreuth, and were walking with Wagner in his garden, when suddenly the composer turned to them, and cried: "This town is the art centre of the world; elsewhere music means nothing." Lady Halle said that she thought this a rather bold statement.

HER FAVOURITE INSTRUMENT.

On another occasion an admirer of Wagner, having heard that his favourite composer was to be decorated by the King of Bavaria, and a similar honour was to be bestowed on Brahms, said, "Who is Brahms, that he should be decorated at the same time as Wagner? Does he supply the King with *aqua vitæ*?" When the incident reached Brahms' ears he laughed heartily, for he was a big-minded man, and wholly devoid of false pride. Lady Halle possesses several rare violins, but never plays in public on any but the Stradivarius which was the just gift of the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Dudley, and Lord Hardwicke in 1876.

JOHN OF KRONSTADT.

Father John of Kronstadt, who recently sent a message of respectful patriotism to the Tsar, has always had the unique honour of commanding the interest and confidence of the "Little Father" and of persons occupying lofty positions in Russia; and, at the same time, has had as his main following the poor, the infirm, and the fanatical. This arch-priest of the Holy Orthodox Church is credited with supernatural powers of healing the sick. He is to Russia what Father Ignatius was to this country twenty years ago, with the difference that no one knows how his great reputation was first made, or when it began.

HIS "CURES."

As an instance of the marvellous cures with Father John is said to have accomplished, it is recorded that he healed of paralysis a Russian Princess, a girl of fifteen, whom all the doctors had despaired of saving. The cure was performed twenty-five years ago, and the Princess is now married and the mother of several children. Recently a young man suffering from heart disease travelled a long distance to be healed by Father John. It is said that the priest recognised the impossibility of effecting a cure, and handed the sufferer a parcel, which, he said, was not to be opened until a certain date, when another parcel would arrive by post. He then prayed with the young man, and sent him away comforted. At last the appointed day arrived, and with it the promised parcel. The wretched youth opened it, and discovered corpse candles inside. He then opened the parcel which he had brought back with him, and found that it contained a shroud. He died at once of the shock.

£10,000,000 A POUND.

The price of radium, M. and Mme. Curie's precious discovery, has now reached the startling figure of £10,000,000 a pound. Not nearly that quantity is discovered in the course of a year, although hundreds of tons of rare earths are examined for traces of it. If so much as would cover a pin's head is extracted from ten tons of raw material by the special processes of crushing, washing and boiling, by acid baths and crystallisation, there is joy in the laboratories of the Sorbonne.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

Mme. Curie succeeded to her husband's chair at the French university after he was killed in the most wanton of street accidents a year or two ago. She refused all other honours and benefits that were offered by the State. Mme Curie is the only person in the world who knows anything of value about radium but the greatest mystery of all—what is radium?—is still unsolved. Like the majority of savants, she is rather absent-minded, and is utterly disconcerted by interruptions when engaged on any important work. It is said that one morning she was in the midst of an experiment when charwoman who had been working in the adjoining apartment burst in upon her, screaming loudly "Madame, madame, I have swallowed a pin!" "There, there," said Mme. Curie soothingly "here's another that you may have."

ADELINE GENEE'S RETURN.

The beautiful Empire dancer after a visit to America, which has been one glorious triumph from start to finish is about to return to her old home in Leicester Square. This is good news to all lovers of ballet and of ballet dancing for Mdlle. Genee has been sadly missed during her long absence abroad.

NO WIG.

Just as the comedian, the late J. S. Clarke, would not act with his false teeth in his mouth for fear of them dropping out in the sight of the audience, Mdlle. Genee can on no account be persuaded to put on a wig. She wears her own hair loosely arranged in curls and loops in the semi-classic style, never forgetting the agony of mind she suffered one night during the early part of her career at the Empire when she felt her wig getting looser and looser at every turn she gave in a corner-to-corner pirouette, and expected to see it fly off her head into the lap of someone in the stalls.

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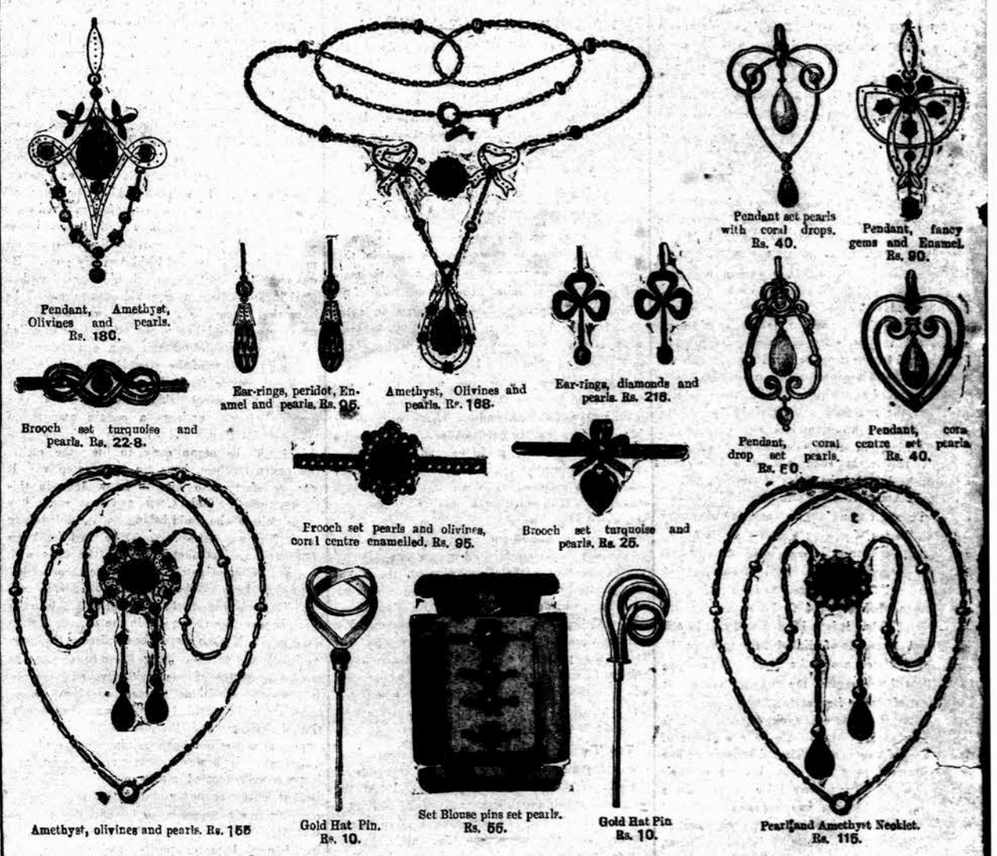

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